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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Governor's Island, October 12, from his trip to Fort Leavenworth, in charge of a batch of prisoners.

GEN. CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., registered at Detroit this week, on an official visit to Fort Wayne, returning to Governor's Island the latter part of the week.

LIEUT. W. B. HOMER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., reported at Fort Leavenworth, this week, to participate in the approaching Army rifle competitions at that station.

CAPT. IRA MACNUTT, U. S. A., General Hunt's chief ordnance officer, returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., a few days ago from a pleasant leave, spent mostly at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

LIEUT. R. C. VAN VLIET, U. S. A., reported to General Pope at Fort Leavenworth this week, ready and willing to repeat, at the Army rifle competitions, his recent successes in the Department of the East.

GEN. SHERMAN and staff are expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth about October 20, in time for the Army rifle competitions.

LIEUT. F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, for a long time past on duty as adjutant at David's Island, contemplates a trip to Europe about November 1, to remain for several months. *Bon voyage.*

CAPT. JAMES M. LANCASTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left New York early this week for St. Augustine, Fla., and will leave there for San Antonio as soon as he gets his battery into shape for transfer to that city, where it is to be mounted under the direction of General Angur.

THE Leavenworth *Daily Press*, says: "Lieutenant B. F. Handforth, 11th Infantry, and his bride, arrived from the east Saturday night. Lieut. Frank B. Jones, U. S. A., who has been visiting the post for a few days, and was the guest of Lieut. King, left for St. Louis to-day. He is the successor of Lieut. Bullis in command of the famous Seminole Indian scouts of Texas, and previous to coming here had just returned from a six months' scout after the redskins beyond the San Francisco River in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande, and in Old Mexico, under the new treaty. We wish for the gallant lieutenant a pleasant journey to his home and a safe return to Fort Clark, Texas, his post. 1st Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Infantry, will be relieved the present week as Department judge advocate by his successor Major H. W. Goodfellow. Lieutenant Groesbeck has won golden opinions on all sides while occupying the chair of law here, and it is not too much to say that the reputation he has acquired for ability is only equalled by his personal popularity. His daily presence will be sincerely missed by the officers and attaches at Department Headquarters, with all of whom his relations have ever been of the pleasantest character, and they are without exception pleased to know that he is to be detailed as instructor of military law at the School of Application, where he will doubtless be both as useful and as popular as he was while tempering justice with mercy as Judge Advocate of the Department."

MAJ. S. S. ELDER, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has resumed duty at Fort Monroe, Va., sat this week as President of a General Court-martial in session at the post.

LIEUT.-COL. HASSAN, of the Turkish army, registered this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

LIEUT. R. B. STEEDMAN, 16th Infantry, will leave Texas about Dec. 1 to spend a portion of the winter in the North.

CAPT. THEODORE SCHWAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, late of David's Island, has joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assumed command of his company. His return was cordially welcomed.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion held at Boston Oct. 5, the following were elected: Capt. P. S. Bailey, U. S. V.; Col. George Bowers, U. S. V., formerly of the U. S. A.; Capt. Thos. Child, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. W. Crosby, U. S. V.; Capt. W. H. Candy, U. S. V.; Capt. H. C. Dwight, U. S. V.; Capt. D. M. Earle, U. S. V.; Col. B. F. Peach, U. S. V.; Lieut. G. B. Peck, U. S. V.; Maj. S. B. Spooner, U. S. V.; Col. E. P. Stanwood, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon M. E. Webb, U. S. V.

CAPT. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, 18th U. S. Infantry, will come East in a few weeks to remain for the winter.

ASST. SURGEON GEORGE MCCREERY, U. S. A., who came East a few weeks ago, with the 12th U. S. Infantry, and has since been visiting in New York, reports to Gen. Brackett at St. Louis to take recruits to Arizona, after which he will resume duty in that Territory.

NYNDERMAN and NOROS, of Arctic fame, are to be given a reception and ball by the graduates of the *St. Mary's* on the evening of November 2, in Tammany Hall, New York.

LIEUT. THOS. H. BARBER, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from his trip to St. Louis with Maj.-Gen. Hancock.

QUARTERMASTER C. A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., erstwhile of Buffalo, now located in Atlanta, Ga., to look after cemeterial matters in that vicinity.

THE health of Surg. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., has necessitated an extension of his sick leave for four months, which we trust will find him recuperated.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS A. L. GHON and A. HUDSON, U. S. N., will represent the Navy at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to take place at Indianapolis Oct. 17.

MAJOR C. R. LAYTON, 5th U. S. Infantry, will join his regiment in Montana in a few weeks.

ASST. PAYMASTER W. B. WILCOX, U. S. N., will sail from San Francisco Oct. 19, to join the *Palos*, on the Asiatic Station.

As we noted last week, Gen. Amos Beckwith, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, is to remain on duty at St. Louis. Referring to the matter the *Globe-Democrat* says: "It will be a subject of congratulation to the many friends of Gen. Beckwith to know that he will not be removed for the present to the station on the Pacific coast to which he was assigned some time ago. Oct. 3 he received a despatch from Gen. Drum saying: 'Orders have been changed so as to keep you at St. Louis.'"

THE San Francisco *Report* of Sept. 30 says: "Charles B. de Stewart, Royal Navy, is in the city, en route to China. Mrs. Stacy Potts, wife of Engineer Potts of the *Adams*, went East yesterday. Lieut.-Commander George T. Davis, U. S. N., sails for Portland, Ore., on to-day's steamer, where he will relieve Lieut.-Commander George C. Reiter as Light-house Inspector of that district. The Alden Society of Mare Island met at Commodore Phelps' residence on Thursday evening. The proceedings were unusually interesting and pleasant."

COMMANDER H. F. GYE and Lieut. C. A. CRISPIN, British navy, arrived in New York from England early this week on the *Republic*, and put up at the Brevoort House.

COMMANDER FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., ordered to command the United States double-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh*, now at League Island preparing for sea, left Baltimore Oct. 5 for Philadelphia.

COL. R. H. HALL, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week from his trip to Pittsburg, Pa.

LIEUT. W. P. EVANS, 19th Infantry, has reported to Col. Blunt for duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

CAPT. B. H. ROGERS, 18th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Stanton, N. M., from rifle service at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. J. M. JENKINS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is to be arraigned before a General Court-martial which meets at Fort Craig, N. M., Oct. 18. Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, is President, and 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, 23d Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court.

CAPT. LOYD WHEATON, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Wheaton, have arrived East from Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. R. M. Lisle, U. S. N., being in poor health, is taking relief in a three months' leave.

CAPT. S. G. WHIPPLE, 1st U. S. Cav., of Fort Klamath, has gone to Benicia barracks, Cal., until his health is restored.

LIEUT. J. PITCHER, 1st Cav., alternate from the Pacific, has reported at Fort Leavenworth, to take part in the Army rifle competitions.

MAJOR H. E. NOYES, 4th Cav., was in Topeka, Kansas, this week, as a witness in a case before the U. S. District Court sitting there.

GEN. M. R. PATRICK, Superintendent of the Dayton Soldiers' Home, has been on a visit to General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., at Newport barracks, Ky.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. J. ALEXANDER, 2d U. S. Cav., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, October 5.

GEN. WM. MYERS, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul from Chicago, Oct. 5.

THE death of Captain J. D. Stevenson, 8th U. S. Inf., promotes the adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. James M. Ropes, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant E. A. Ellis to a 1st lieutenantcy. Captain Ropes is awaiting at Salem, Mass., orders to take a detachment of recruits to Texas. They will not go forward, however, until the abatement of yellow fever in that region.

THE *Pioneer Press* of October 5 says: "Capt. J. N. Whelan and Lieut. A. J. Griffiths, 2d Cav., are registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th Inf., arrived from Fort Keogh yesterday and took quarters at the Merchants' Hotel. He has leave of absence for six months, and departs this evening for Illinois, where he intends to remain a month and then go to California."

THE Leavenworth *Press* says: "2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins, of the 24th Inf., is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. E. Collins, of Walnut Hills, Cinn. He is soon to be married to Miss Emma Beach, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Beach, of New York. The bride that is to be spent last summer at West Point. Capt. Collins left to join his regiment on Sunday last. Capt. B. H. Rogers, 18th Inf., who has been here for some time in connection with the rifle practice, expects to leave October 7, in company with his family, who have been stopping at the hotel, for his post, Fort Stanton, N. M. The gallant captain and family, during their short stay have made many friends, who regret their departure."

THE San Francisco *News Letter*, of Sept. 30, says: "The hope was at one time indulged in that General Kautz would be the officer chosen to succeed General McDowell, in his

command, which would have been hailed with pleasure, as he and his accomplished wife, besides being very popular in this community, certainly understand the art of entertaining as perfectly as does our present chief, which has been evidenced by the many delightful and graceful hospitalities extended by them while resident at Angel Island. In fact, almost the whole burden of Army entertaining at this post has fallen upon their shoulders, of course excepting those at Black Point and an occasional hop at the Presidio, and thoroughly well has it been done. There is a rumor, however, that General Kautz is to be transferred to the Presidio as post commander, which will be good news to those who love dancing and good times generally, and have yet been afraid to cross the bay in search of them; and I heartily congratulate those stationed at that post on the acquisition to their circle of such a delightful person as Mrs. Kautz."

CAPT. D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., Gen. Pope's chief ordnance officer, returns from Europe this month.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* says: "Capt. T. F. Quinn, of the 4th Infantry, is filling up a long leave of absence with ranch life. We met him in Laramie, Sunday, and the terra cotta cast of his countenance did not in the least lessen the hearty shake of his hand, as he inquired after the general debility of Cheyenne."

CAPT. H. W. LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, has returned to Santa Fe from a trip to Fort Cummings and Bayard on rifle practice matters.

LIEUT. F. H. HARDIE, 3d Cavalry, and bride, go to St. Louis, the Lieutenant having been ordered to temporary duty under Gen. Brackett, at Jefferson Barracks.

LIEUT. H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Trumbull, Oct. 12, from a short leave.

CHAPLAIN J. H. MACOMBER, U. S. A., of Fort Custer, registered at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul, Oct. 6.

LIEUT. W. S. ALEXANDER, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, Oct. 9, on a week's vacation.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Miss Moulton, a niece of Gen. Sherman, is to be married, Oct. 18, to Mr. Haldeman, of Cincinnati.

THE family of Capt. H. S. HAWKINS, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Douglas, registered at the Willard Hotel, Omaha, Oct. 6.

GEN. N. B. SWEITZER, U. S. A., registered at the Willard Hotel, Omaha, Oct. 6.

THE *Capital* says: "A neat thing was done last week at the War Department in the appointment of Sergeant John Walters, of the 2d Artillery, to a messengership, upon the recommendation of General Sherman. Walters enlisted in Battery H of the 2d in 1845, when Sedgwick commanded it as a lieutenant. He served through the Mexican war and was wounded at Churubusco. Then he was detached as private orderly to General Scott, which station he held until the old hero died. Then, after various vicissitudes, Walters sought an asylum at the Soldiers' Home, where he has long been a familiar figure to our citizens, in charge of the "Eagle Gate." It is so seldom that a deserving veteran of the Regular Army is recognized in civil appointment that the present case becomes worthy of notice."

THE San Francisco *News Letter* of September 30, says "On Tuesday evening last a private wedding was celebrated in the parlors of the Palace Hotel, Napa, the contracting parties being Mr. Alberto De Ruiz, U. S. N., and Miss Bessie Hooton, of Vallejo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Leacock, Miss C. Stills and Mr. George T. Smith officiating, respectively, as bridesmaid and groomsmen. The bride, who was formerly of Sacramento, is a handsome and accomplished young lady, and has been visiting for some time past in Vallejo. The groom is the eldest son of a wealthy Cuban gentleman, now residing in New York, and is a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, which he entered eleven years ago, and at present is attached to the United States steamer *Wachusett*, stationed at Sitka. Mr. and Mrs. De Ruiz will spend their honeymoon in Napa, and then take up their residence in Vallejo for the present."

THE engagement of Lieut. John Bigelow, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Dallam, is reported.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home took place October 7, at the Home. All the members were present. Colonel Sturgis, governor, appeared before the Commissioners to explain certain routine matters. The affairs of the institution appear to be in good condition.

THE contemplated reunion of the veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies engaged at Culp's and Cemetery Hills, Gettysburg, called for October 17th and 18th, has been postponed until next year.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island the latter part of this week from his trip to St. Louis.

THE Naval Medical Society began its regular series of monthly meetings at the Museum of Hygiene Building, 18th and G streets, Washington. The special topic of the evening was the subject of "Love of Duty," on which papers were read by Surgeons J. M. Flint and T. D. Myers, U. S. N.

WE sympathize with Prof. Herbert P. Curtis, U. S. A., of West Point, who, while his household effects were en route from Washington, suffered the loss of a box containing the family silver, much of which consisted of heir looms over a century old.

Asst. Surgeon H. P. Birmingham, U. S. A., has removed from Fort Gibson to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Asst. Surgeon Clarence Ewan, U. S. A., has settled down to duty at Fort Gibson, I. T.

CAPT. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, will spend a portion of the winter in the East on leave.

COL. Edward Hatch, 9th U. S. Cav., has taken his command from the camp at Cline's Rancho, Col., back to Fort Riley, Kansas.

ENGINEER Henry S. Craven, U. S. N., is engaged in perfecting plans for the suitable laying out of Coaster's Harbor Island for the use of the Training School.

LIEUT. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cav., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a fortnight's leave.

PAYMASTER H. B. Reese, U. S. A., lately established on duty at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been compelled by sickness to relinquish duty for the present.

LIEUT. W. H. Low, 20th Inf., has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Fort Gibson, I. T., with a view to keep the supply equal to the demand.

COMMODORE O. C. Badger, U. S. N., and Mrs. Badger were visitors to St. Paul last week to attend the wedding, Oct. 4, of Master C. J. Badger, U. S. N., to Miss Champlin, step-daughter of General Jas. H. Simpson, of that city, and grand-daughter of the late Commodore Stephen Champlin, U. S. N. Concerning the wedding the *St. Paul Daily Globe* says: The wedding bells rang out a joyful summons yesterday afternoon to as brilliant a matrimonial event as has signalized the beau monde of fashionable life for many a long day. It was the nuptials of Miss Jennie Champlin, step-daughter of Gen. James H. Simpson, and one of the fairest daughters of St. Paul society, and Chas. J. Badger, U. S. N., son of Commodore Badger, of Boston, Mass. The ceremony took place in St. Paul's Church, under peculiarly happy auspices at 2:30 o'clock, there being in attendance a large and fashionable concourse of citizens and friends distinguished in military, social and civic life. At the appointed hour the bridal party entered in the following order: Ushers, S. Finch, Will Becker and Chas. Gordon; quartette of lovely flower girls dressed in white with parti-colored sashes, and bearing superb offerings of rare flowers, Gusie Pope, Marion Simpson, Jennie Borup and Jennie Emmerson; Mr. Frank Tracey, of Springfield, Ill., and Miss Sophie Borup; Mr. E. F. Hamilton and Miss Helen Borup; Mr. Chas. Pott and Miss Lillie Lee, of San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Fred. Sibley and Miss Lizzie Draper; Lieut. Gheen, United States Navy, and Miss Finch; Lieut. F. A. Wilner, United States Navy, and Miss Gordon; Lieut. Badger, the groom, and mother of the bride; Miss Champlin, the bride, and Gen. Simpson. Upon taking position at the altar, the ceremony was performed after the beautiful service at the Episcopal Church by the rector of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. Thomas. Following the ceremony the bridal party and friends repaired to the residence of Gen. Simpson, corner of Monroe place and Grove street, where an elegant reception was held. The latter was perhaps one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever given in St. Paul, both from the beauty and elegance of the appointments and the large attendance of society people from this and other cities. The floral display was unique and handsome in the external while the young couple were made recipients of very many superb and handsome presents. The bridal party left last night for Boston.

A STATED meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion, was held at the Newhall House, Milwaukee, Oct. 11, when the Commandery officers elect were duly installed. The proceedings were most interesting, and the Commandery is in a prosperous condition.

Mrs. Lowry, wife of Master O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., is a singer of great natural and acquired ability. While in Europe she gained quite a reputation as such. She is at present in New York City, and expects shortly to resume her artistic work.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR Adrian Hudson, of the Navy, and Surgeon J. S. Billings, of the Army, will represent their respective departments at Hot Springs, Ark., this week, in the selection of a proper site for the new Army and Navy Hospital to be erected there.

THE *St. Paul Pioneer Press* says: Captain Samuel T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry, and his bride of a week, are comfortably quartered at the Merchants. Capt. Hamilton's health is much improved, though he shows traces of the severe prostration under which he has labored.

THE *San Francisco Report* of Sept. 30 says: "One of those receptions which have raised Black Point and its hospitable tenant, Major-Gen. McDowell, and probably one of the last to take place there under the same hospitable auspices, took place on Thursday evening. The cards read: 'to meet Gen. John F. Miller, U. S. Senator,' and the occasion was a brilliant one. The guests arrived early—the cards also reading: 'from 8 until 12 p. m.'—and were received by Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Senator Miller. The guests numbered about 250, and represented the elite of the State. Brig.-General and Mrs. and Miss Miles, who had arrived during the afternoon from Fort Vancouver, were also present. Many of the guests were conveyed to Black Point by the *McPherson*, which made frequent trips during the evening. A conspicuous feature of the reception was the number of handsome officers present, it being noticed that nearly all of the present garrison are men of large size and unusually good appearance."

GEN. Butler was in Washington this week as counsel for the navy-yard employees, who ask for extra pay on account of having done 10 hours' work for an allowance lawfully intended for eight hours.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage early in November, in New York, of Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, 2d U. S. Artillery, on duty at the Military Academy, to Miss Fanny Helmuth, only daughter of Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth.

GEN. H. W. Wessells, U. S. A., visited New York early this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

THE *San Francisco Report*, of September 30, says: Capt. Whitney, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Whitney nee Myrick, will leave for the captain's post at San Diego, during next week. They have received numerous attentions since their return to town.... Mrs. Colonel C. W. Wingard, Doctor E. V. Wingard, Miss A. Wingard, and Master Charles Wingard, of Salt Lake City, are visiting friends in the city.... Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. and Miss Miles, arrived from the Dept. of the Columbia on Thursday, and proceeded East yesterday. The General says everything is satisfactory in his department. Regarding his late visit to Alaska the General said he had looked over the territory, that its resources were immense, that there was no sort of a government there, and that he was more than ever in favor of a military survey of the Territory.... Gen. O. D. Greene and Miss Kate Greene, of Vancouver Barracks, arrived from the North on Monday.

THE *Chicago Tribune* says: "Among the recent appointees to the Naval Academy at Annapolis was Master Hugh W. Brockway, son of Recorder Brockway, of this city. Upon the surgical and medical examination he was rejected, because of some technical infirmity. Upon an appeal to Secretary Chandler, and in consideration of the trifling character of the defect, and of the military record and the services and sufferings of Major Brockway, the Secretary of the Navy waived the physical objection to the young man, and he having passed an excellent examination intellectually, his appointment was confirmed, and he is now enrolled in the service."

LIEUT. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Artillery of Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, made an official trip to Leavenworth this week with prisoners. He was expected back October 14th.

LIEUT. Thomas M. Anderson, of the 5th Cavalry, now Lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Infantry, is given the credit in Van Horne's biography, of Thomas's promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers. Col. Anderson's uncle, Gen. Robt. Anderson, had accepted command in Kentucky, his native State, on condition that he should be permitted to select four brigadier-generals to serve under him. He had chosen W. T. Sherman, D. C. Buell, and O. M. Mitchell, and was thinking of naming S. B. Buckner as the fourth. His nephew convinced him that negotiations with Buckner were useless, and recommended his colonel, George H. Thomas, for the vacant place. Gen. Anderson, who had served with Thomas in the artillery, and regarded him as "one of the very best officers," promptly accepted the suggestion, and Thomas's brigade was the first brigade organized in Kentucky.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE W. Winthrop, U. S. A., has got settled down to work at the Presidio, and finds the change from Washington more agreeable than he thought he would.

MAJOR J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., this or early next week for the East, to spend the winter.

LIEUT. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Meade, visits the East for a few weeks.

CAPT. T. G. Troxel, 17th Infantry, takes the place of Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, as inspector of Indian supplies at Crow Agency, Montana.

CAPT. T. J. Gregg, 2d Cavalry, after a trip from Fort Custer to Fort Ellis, Montana, has joined his troops in the field.

COL. E. B. Platt, U. S. A., has resumed the Adjutant-General's desk at Department Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and goes to work with a zest after his northern leave.

COMMODORE W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, paid a visit to City Point this week to inspect the iron-clads there.

REAR-ADMIRALS C. S. Boggs and T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, Oct. 10.

SECRETARIES Lincoln and Chandler arrived in New York Oct. 10, and left the same day with the President for Boston.

COMMANDER E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUT. E. H. Plummer, 10th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Mackinac next week on a month's sick leave, being troubled with an affection of the eyes.

MAJOR Edward Collins, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken command of Fort Verde, A. T., and is making himself and the post comfortable for the winter.

LIEUT. E. Z. Steever, 3d Cavalry, visits the East from Arizona, to remain until early next year.

LIEUT.-COL. G. W. Schofield, 6th Cavalry, comes East from Arizona on a two months' leave.

THE veteran General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., came to New York this week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

SURG. L. G. Henneberger, U. S. A., attended the Noble-Mestre wedding at Altonwood, Mamaronock, N. Y., Oct. 10.

PAYMASTER D. C. Poole, U. S. A., who has recovered from his recent injuries, will leave New York shortly for San Francisco, thence to Vancouver Barracks, to report to Gen. Miles for duty.

COL. James Van Voast, 9th U. S. Infantry, has received a further extension of six months to his sick leave, not having sufficiently recovered from his injuries to be able to join his regiment.

LIEUT. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., is on a trip to Wisconsin.

THERE will probably not be anything on exhibition at the Garfield memorial fair next month, which will attract more attention than several relics of the Arctic expedition, which Chief Engineer Melville has kindly consented to loan the managers for that purpose. The bear-skin suit worn by Mr. Melville in the cold regions will be specially interesting to sight-seers.

Misses Carrie and Jennie Wilson, the two charming daughters of Chaplain Wilson, U. S. A., arrived in Washington Saturday evening last from Fort Meade, Dakota, and are stopping at 1505 Tenth street northwest. They came under the escort of Colonel John P. Willard, paymaster, U. S. A. Miss Carrie Willson will remain east this winter, and Miss Jennie will finish her education at the Western Maryland College, at Westminster, Md.

THE *Leavenworth Press*, of October 8, says: "Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, commanding Troop G, 7th Cavalry, as is well known, is to be married at St. Paul on Wednesday next to Miss Carrie Otis, and he had just ordered his horse for the purpose of coming to the city to buy his ticket, preparatory to leaving this morning for St. Paul. The lieutenant is one of the most gallant and at the same time the most sociable young officers in the Army, and it is with pleasure the *Times* wishes he and his bride much happiness. The lieutenant will return Friday, accompanied by his bride. In this connection it might be stated that brides are becoming very plenty at the post, Lieutenant Hanford, Co. G, 11th Infantry, and Lieutenant Diekmann, Troop B, 3d Cavalry, having each brought young wives to the post within three days past. Mrs. Rodman, wife of Lieutenant Rodman, post adjutant, has been quite ill at St. Paul, where she has been visiting her father, and the date of her return is uncertain. Lieutenant Glassford, signal officer on General Pope's staff, will return about the 15th inst. Captain McNaught, on sick leave for six months past, has returned, feeling much better. The Captain and Mrs. McNaught have been in Wisconsin during the greater part of his leave. Captain McCasky, 20th Infantry, was at the fort yesterday, on his way from San Francisco to New York."

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, of October 2, says: "The family of Surg. Theodore C. Heyl, U. S. N., who have resided at Mare Island for the past two years, have taken their departure for San Francisco, where they will hereafter reside. During their residence in this vicinity they have been identified with the principal society events. Miss Clara, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heyl, has during her stay here largely identified herself with the theatre troupe of Mare Island, and at nearly all of the popular performances of that company taken a leading part. Her many friends will greatly miss her."

THE *London Spectator*, in a notice of "Gilder's History of the Schwatka Arctic Expedition," says of the expedition: "That it owes its success in great measure to the capability and strong will of its commander, cannot be doubted. Has he perished in the unfortunate *Rodgers*, in which he nobly volunteered to seek the lost *Jeannette*, or will he prove to be one of the few who escaped?" Captain Schwatka, we are happy to be able to assure our English contemporary, was, at last accounts, alive and on duty on the staff of General Miles, commanding the Department of the Columbia. In the first place he did not go out with the *Rodgers*, and next, the crew of the *Rodgers* were all saved, with the single most unfortunate exception of Master Putnam.

THE jury in the case of E. S. Beacom, late lieutenant of the 24th U. S. Inf., on trial recently at Brackett, Texas, for the murder of one John Piggott, on December 13, 1881, failed to agree and were discharged.

REV. Wm M. Pettis, left Cincinnati for Washington, D. C., October 11, to attend the marriage of Lieut. Converse, U. S. N., to Miss Nettie Jenkins, daughter of Admiral Jenkins.

THE *Cincinnati Gazette*, of Sept. 11, says: "Gen. Wm. P. Carlin, of the Regular Army, commanded a division which was in the head of the column of the left wing of Sherman's Army when the battle of Bentonville burst upon it. The account of this battle in the September *Atlantic* has drawn from Gen. Carlin a letter to a friend in this city, giving his interesting experience in that battle. The friend has permitted us to publish it as an interesting contribution to his history. In this it will be observed how absolutely Sherman had decided that there would be no more fighting, and how near this soft delusion came to sacrificing his Army." We have been in hopes to find room for Gen. Carlin's letter, but its length forbids. In it he says:

I have read the article, "The Last Chance of the Confederacy" (Bentonville), by Gen. McClurg, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September. I must say that the article pleased me very much in one respect, as it was the first and only history, official or unofficial, that treated the 1st Division of the 14th Army Corps with fairness and justice. It was the first history, too, so far as I know, that proved conclusively that the battle of Bentonville was fought on the 19th of March, 1865, by the 14th and 20th Army Corps, or part of these corps, instead of the 20th of March by the main Army of Gen. Sherman. It is true that there was some fighting on the 20th of March by a part of the right wing (Army of the Tennessee), but the battle was fought and the chief losses inflicted on the 19th of March. The salient point of Gen. McClurg's article is that on the 19th of March, 1865, Gen. Sherman had sufficient evidence to convince him or any other General that there was to be a battle near Bentonville, N. C., on that day or the next, but that Gen. Sherman rejected this evidence as insufficient, and decided in his mind that no fight would take place there or in that vicinity, and therefore failed to concentrate his Army, and directed the two wings to continue their march on Goldsborough on parallel roads several miles apart. There can be no question about the correctness of Gen. McClurg's position on this point.

CAPT. C. A. Wikoff, 11th U. S. Infantry, an old acquaintance in New York some years when, on recruiting service, will revisit the east in December to remain over the winter.

THE Sunday evening dress parade at West Point, which was abolished by General Howard, has been restored.

MAJ. Smyth, the new Paymaster, is the youngest officer in the Pay Department, being 29 years of age. Maj. Bucker comes next. If Lieut. Baird, 6th Cav., receives the appointment, *vice* Potter, as his friends claim he will, the Pay Department will be represented by even a younger officer. Lieut. Baird has just attained the age of 28. It cannot be said with any certainty that Lieut. Baird will have the Army Paymastership; but information has been received to the effect that the President informed the parties who urged the appointment of Lieut. Baird for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Maj. Vedder, that Mr. Baird should have the next vacancy, hence, this being true, it is to be assumed that the present vacancy is the one.

LIEUT. Danenhower's "Narrative of the *Jeannette*" has been published by J. R. Osgood and Co. in a pamphlet, illustrated with a portrait, and with several maps and wood cuts. This is an authorized publication—a revision of the narrative dictated by the author, and published in the New York *Herald*, and it is preliminary to a more detailed work which Lieut. Danenhower hopes to write.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. O. office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Oct. 12th, 1882: Capt. H. Gardner, retired, Ebbitt House; Maj. G. B. Dandy, Q. M. D., leave of absence; 2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., Ebbitt House on leave; 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., 1829 G street, on sick leave; Maj. J. P. Willard, Pay Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; Prof. Geo. L. Andrews, U. S. M. A., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, Eng. Corps, 10 Lafayette Square, returning to duty in charge of office of Geographical Surveys; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Goethals, Corps of Eng., Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., Ebbitt House, leave of absence, private business; 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, 3d Cav., Arlington Hotel, sick leave; 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., Ebbitt House, sick leave.

LIEUT. R. G. Carter, U. S. A. (retired), who has had charge of the post school for officers' children at West Point, has returned to his home at Bradford, Miss., and Lieut. Charles Bradeu, U. S. A. (retired), has resumed charge, after a brief withdrawal, to engage in business in Philadelphia.

JEAN LOUIS LEGARE, the Canadian post trader who delivered Sitting Bull and his band to the United States military authorities, has put in a claim against the Government for \$13,000 for reimbursement on account of outlay made by negotiating with the Indians and while in charge of them en route to Fort Buford. His claim has already been filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Major Brotherton, to whom Sitting Bull and his band were delivered by Mr. Legare, has written to the Indian Department that Mr. Legare's bill for reimbursement should not be allowed.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Gazette* defends the custom of hazing at West Point, on the ground that war is a hard, stern affair, and absolutely demands that the officer shall be a good fighting animal. The writer remarks: "In the opinion of most Army officers nothing is more calculated to try the military fitness of a man than this same hazing. The older cadets seem to have a peculiar instinct, as soon as they see an entering cadet, whether he has the requisite qualities for a brave, stern fighter, and by the time they have put him through the course of hazing (where he is under fire, as it were), they have reached positive conclusions on the subject. Any young man who really has the stern, bull-dog quality necessary for a fighter, laughs at the idea of hazing, and the question of its existence in the institution never disturbs for a moment his desire to enter. It is only the pale, cowardly youths who are deterred by thoughts of hazing from attempting the course, and of course these are the very ones which, out of mere economy to their country, should be crowded out."

PAYMASTER J. A. Broadhead, U. S. A., and family have located in Boston, Mass., for the winter.

COL. Perrier, Commandant Beissot, and Capt. Defforges, of the French Army, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Hoffman House.

GEN. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., still vigorous, notwithstanding his advanced age and hard service, visited old friends in New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COMMODORE Badger and Capt. Chandler, U. S. N., of the Charlestown Navy-yard, were amongst those present at the reception in honor of President Arthur given at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Oct. 11.

THE venerable Mrs. Hoff, widow of the late Rear Admiral Hoff, U. S. N., and mother of Commander W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., died Oct. 11.

LIEUT. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, of Fort Davis, Tex., recently at Fort Leavenworth in charge of military prisoners, has come North to remain for the winter.

ASST. SURG. J. L. Powell, U. S. A., has located for the present at San Antonio, Texas.

POST CHAPLAIN John D. Parker, U. S. A., has reported at Fort McKavett, Texas, and entered upon his spiritual duties at that post.

CAPT. J. H. Smith and Lieut. W. Geary, 19th Infantry, en leave, will not return to Fort Brown until November, by which time it is hoped danger from yellow fever will have passed.

CAPT. A. H. Bowman, 9th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter East.

REGIMENTAL Quartermaster John J. Kane, 24th U. S. Inf., projects a six months' trip to Europe soon.

PAYMASTER W. A. Bucker, U. S. A., by the retirement of Col. Potter, became lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general Oct. 1, after sixteen years' service as a major. He served as an additional paymaster during the war.

CAPT. John McGilvray, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited New York Oct. 11 on Court-martial service, returning to Gaithersburg, Md., the latter part of the week.

ENGN. Melville is visiting in Baltimore.

THE contest for the title of the Arlington Cemetery estate is to reach a final hearing in the United States Supreme Court next week. Some of the most eminent lawyers are of opinion that the title will be found to be confirmed in the heirs of Custis Lee, as it was in one branch of the case by the United States District Court of Virginia.

GEN. W. S. Harney, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, is in St. Louis.

MAJOR J. S. Brisban, 2d U. S. Cav., writes an interesting letter from Fort Keogh, Sept. 28, to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in regard to the progress in civilization of the Cheyenne Indians located near Fort Keogh. He says: They have now a herd of over 300 head of fine cattle, and take great pride in them. They have been known to go hungry rather than kill one of their cattle. They trade off the steers and bull calves for cows and heifer calves, and take every pains to increase their herd. They are well supplied with wagons, horses, harness, and have put up seventy-five tons of hay. They are strictly honest, and their credit in all the stores of Miles City and at this post is perfectly good. They keep all their obligations, and have never been known to tell a lie about anything. They all work; the chief the hardest of all. They number 380 souls, and are as quiet, peaceable, and good citizens as any in Montana. They have adopted citizen dress, are fast becoming rich and civilized.

THE Cavalry recruiting detail has been completed by the selection of Lieut. E. D. Dimmick from the 9th Cavalry.

THE Chicago *Times* recently stated that a paper at Clifton Springs chronicled the name of General O. O. Howard among the distinguished arrivals of the week, adding for the enlightenment of its readers that General Howard had until recently filled the important position of chaplain at West Point, but that he had now been transferred to an equally important post West, where he would perform the same duties. Speaking of this, the *Omaha Bee* says: "We venture to say that the number of Army officers who hold the above 'to be the facts in the case,' is exceedingly small. If anecdotes of General Howard's career are sought for they can readily be found. At Fair Oaks, where he lost his right arm and held his command in the field until compelled by loss of blood to retire; at Pickett's Mill, where he reformed his command after a hard fight, and so held his position as to extort words of admiration from General Johnson, the Confederate commander; at Gettysburg, where his disposition of the troops and his fighting is a part of the history of our country, and in his Indian campaigns in the Department of the Columbia, he was not filling 'the important position of chaplain,' but displaying the higher qualities of a soldier."

THE Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, of October 12, says: Paymaster Edward May, U. S. N., will spend the winter at the south. Asst. Naval Constructor George F. Mallett, U. S. N., recently detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, has returned to Portsmouth.

MAJOR E. W. Smith, 22d U. S. Infantry, and family, registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Oct. 10.

GEN. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., returned to St. Louis, Oct. 10, from a trip to the east.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Oct. 12, 1882: Army—2d Lieut. Wm. T. May, 15th Infantry; Major J. P. Willard, pay department; 2d Lieut. J. Rozier Clagett, 2d Infantry; 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Infantry; Col. Frank Bridgman, pay department; Judge Advocate General David G. Swaim; Col. H. C. Corbin, asst. adjt. gen.; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Goethals, Engineer Corps. Navy—Paymaster Henry C. Machette, Cadet Midshipman Franklin Swift and Albert P. Niblack; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Asst. Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, Lieut. R. M. Berry, Ensign Walter M. Constant, Chief Engineer J. W. Thompson, Jr., Lieut. F. S. Bassett, and Surgeon E. S. Bogert.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN Jonathan D. Stevenson, 8th U. S. Cavalry, died at Detroit, Mich., October 9, at the residence of Mr. R. Hawley. Captain Stevenson at the time of his death was on sick leave from Fort Ringgold, Texas, since last August. Captain Stevenson was an officer of long and faithful service. On October 15, 1861, he went out as commissary sergeant of the 102d New York, and remained with that organization until discharged April 28, 1862. On the 25th of August, 1864, he again enlisted as a private of Co. M, 25th New York Cavalry, was promoted 1st lieutenant October 20, 1864, and honorably mustered out June 27, 1865. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, promoted 1st lieutenant August 26, 1867, and Captain March 20, 1879. Captain Stevenson's disease was consumption, caused by a wound received January 14, 1863, at the hands of an Arizona Indian.

SURGEON GEORGE P. JAQUETT, U. S. Army, died at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Friday, October 6, of aneurism of the aorta. He had been ailing for some time past, was on sick leave, and arrived in New York with Mrs. Jaquett about ten days before his death. The deceased officer was born in New Jersey, and appointed from that State an Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Army, October 23, 1861; promoted captain, July 28, 1866, and major, May 14, 1880. He served with credit in many responsible positions during the war, receiving the brevet of captain and major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. He was highly esteemed in the Army as well for his professional

attainments as for his personal qualities, and his death has caused much sorrow to a large circle of friends.

CAPTAIN Charles Tripler Bissell, late of the Army, died at Chicago, Ill., September 30, aged 37 years, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains were conveyed to his home in Detroit, and buried on the 5th instant in Elmwood Cemetery. In 1862 he entered the Volunteer service as 1st lieutenant, 5th Michigan Infantry, and on the disbandment of that regiment in 1864 was commissioned in the same grade in the 1st Michigan Cavalry. In 1863 he was appointed A. D. C. to Gen. Hunt, chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, and served acceptably in that capacity to the end of the war. He was engaged in all the great battles of that army from Chancellorsville to Appomattox, and in numerous minor engagements, receiving the volunteer brevet captain for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Gettysburg, and in the lines before Petersburg. In April, 1865, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery, was promoted to 1st lieutenant in November of the same year, and received the Army brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for "good conduct and gallant services during the war." After graduating at the Artillery School, he served with his regiment on the Pacific coast until the reduction of the Army in 1870, when at his own request he was discharged and went into civil life. During the last summer he was engaged in civil engineering in Manitoba, from which he returned in ill health in August to Chicago, where he succumbed to his disease.

THE *Laredo Times* adverting to the sad end of George L. Rousseau, reported in the JOURNAL of September 30, says: "Since his connection with the Army ceased he was employed for several months by the Mexican National Construction and the Rio Grande Railway Companies, and at the time of his death was employed as Quarantine Inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service near this city. On Wednesday of last week he came into the city unwell, and he was staying with Capt. R. F. Cordua, of the Rio Grande and Pecos Railway. On Thursday evening Dr. A. W. Wilcox prescribed for him, but he failed to take the medicine. On Thursday morning, upon being asked by Capt. Cordua how he felt, he replied that he was very sick, that he himself knew what was the matter with him, and that he had been trying to kill himself for some time. Not dreaming that he was contemplating self-destruction, Capt. Cordua became engaged in writing, from which he was aroused by the pistol shot, which produced instant death. Placing the muzzle of a revolver to the right side of his head, just above the ear, he pulled the trigger and the ball went crashing through his head, and before assistance could reach the spot George L. Rousseau had breathed his last. Despondency, occasioned by the increased and increasing use of opiates (which had affected seriously his digestive organs) was doubtless the cause of his rash act. His remains were buried in our city cemetery on Friday evening, the Right Rev. Bishop Elliott, of the Episcopal Church, officiating, attended by a number of friends and acquaintances."

DAVID F. POWER, who served in the Navy during the war as Acting Assistant Paymaster, died at New Orleans, October 9. He was on the *Mississippi*, of Farragut's fleet, when the forts were run and the city of New Orleans was taken. After the war he settled in New Orleans, and was employed in the revenue service.

THOMAS RYAN died at South Pass, Sweetwater, September 15, aged 60. He was a California '49er in the Nevada battalion under Major Baldwin, and a noted prospector and miner.

ADMIRAL POTHUAT, a distinguished French naval officer and statesman, died this week. He served gallantly in the Crimea, at the bombardment of Odessa, and with the naval land batteries besieging Sebastopol. In the Italian war he commanded the iron-clad *Bretagne*, and rendered eminent service during the Franco-Prussian war. He was first made Minister of the Marine on February 19, 1871, serving under M. Thiers. He introduced great economies in the naval service, while stimulating shipbuilding and gun casting; remained with Thiers until the fall of his government, in May, 1873; acted with the Left Centre and was a frequent orator on special topics, and was among the first life Senators chosen by the Assembly December 10, 1875. In December, 1877, Admiral Pothuat resumed the Ministry of Marine in the Dufaure Cabinet, retired with his chief on the fall of Marshal MacMahon, in February, 1879, when he was made Ambassador to England, and resigned the latter post April 30, 1880, having received the supreme dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor the same month.

WE regret to learn that 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Wenie, 19th U. S. Infantry, a brave and gallant officer who survived the severe wounds received during the late rebellion, died Oct. 12 of yellow fever at Fort Brown, Texas. Born in New York, he enlisted as 1st lieutenant in the 2d Delaware Volunteers June 12, 1861, attached to the 2d Corps. Severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, he left the field for service as Provost Marshal of the District of Delaware and Eastern Maryland. He was promoted captain 1st Delaware Infantry Oct. 26, 1864, mustered out July 12, 1865, appointed captain 4th U. S. Veteran Corps Aug. 23, 1865, and mustered out March 23, 1866. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant 28th U. S. Infantry March 7, 1867. Transferred to the 19th Inf., he was promoted to 1st lieutenant in March, 1878. Most of his service in the Regular Army has been on the frontier.

THE ARMY.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
DEPUTY.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry, Executive Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, Q. M. U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
1st Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, Acting Depot Adjutant.
1st Lieut. Jno. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry, comdg. Co. of Inst.
1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, comdg. Co. of Inst.
1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cavalry, comdg. Co. of Inst.
2d Lieut. Jas. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, comdg. Co. of Inst.

RENDERVOUS.

New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav.
New York City, 16 State st., Capt. Geo. F. Price, 8th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 273 S. Sharp st., Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st., Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st., 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st., Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav.
Milwaukee, Wis., 125 2d st., 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.
Davenport, Iowa, 205 Main st., Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 8 S. Clark st., Capt. H. H. Crews, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
Col. William H. Shafer, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Adjt.-Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. R. S. LaMotte, 13th Inf. Lt. Col. J. S. Mason, 20th Inf.
Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Green, 1st Med. Dpt.
Capt. J. H. Belcher, Qmr. Dpt. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.
Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 30th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. D.
Capt. H. H. Keitchum, 2nd Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf. 1st Lt. Hayden De Lany, 9th Inf.
1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 1st Lt. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. Ebsstein, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. W. H. McMinn, 8th Inf.
1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, 15th Inf.
Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
Capt. W. Badger, 6th Inf.

RENDERVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway, Capt. R. Pollock, 21st Infantry.
Baltimore, Md., 215 W. Pratt st., Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 12 Portland st., Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st., Capt. C. Bentzoni, 23th Infantry.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st., Capt. J. H. Page, 3d Infantry.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St., Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st., Capt. W. M. Van Horn, 17th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st., Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
New York City, 109 West 4th st., Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St., Capt. E. F. Bates, 1st Infantry.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3345 Market st., Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry.
Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn ave., Capt. S. Snyder, 5th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st., Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
Springfield, Ill., 218 S. 6th street, 1st Lt. M. Markland, 1st Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st., Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street, Capt. S. M. Whitely, 6th Cav.

G. O. 117, H. Q. A., Oct. 6, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 70 and 680 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

70. Delays in obeying orders, in reporting for duty, or in returning from leave of absence, are authorized only by the Secretary of War and the General of the Army.—[Decision of March 18, 1871.]

680. Officers on detached duty will report, monthly, to commanders of their posts, of their regiments or corps, and to the Adjutant-General, the nature of their duties, and the authority placing them thereon—likewise each change of address; and like reports will be forwarded, monthly, to the Adjutant-General by all officers of the staff corps not reported on monthly pos. returns. The date an officer assumes, or is relieved from, any duty, should be stated in his report for the month during which the change occurred.—[Reg. 1863, par. 468; Order Sec. War, Nov. 1, 1873.]

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 118, H. Q. A., Oct. 7, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following supplemental agreement, modifying Article VIII. of the agreement providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the United States and of the Republic of Mexico (published in G. O. 91, c. s., from War Dept.), is published for the information and government of all concerned:

PROTOCOL of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, modifying Article VIII. of the agreement signed in Washington, on the 29th of July, 1882, providing for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular Federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

ONLY ARTICLE.

Article VIII. of the agreement signed in the city of Washington, by the representatives of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, on the 29th of July, 1882, providing for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line by the regular Federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians, under the conditions stated in said agreement, is hereby modified in the following terms:

"ARTICLE VIII.—This agreement shall remain in force for a year from the 18th of August, 1882, and may be terminated by either Government, at any time upon four months' notice to the other to that effect."

In testimony of which we have interchangeably signed this protocol this 21st day of September, 1882.

FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. (SEAL)

M. ROMERO. (SEAL)

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 119, H. Q. A., Oct. 9, 1882.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT for the relief of Chaplain M. J. Kelly, late U. S. Army, and all commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of Co. B, of the 20th Infantry, U. S. Army, who lost their personal effects by fire at Fort Ripley, Minn., on Jan. 14, 1877, at a sum not to exceed in the aggregate \$700.34. Approved May 4, 1882.

II. AN ACT to amend section 4702, title 57, Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc., That section 4702 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4702. If any person embraced within the provisions of sections 4692 and 4693 has died since the fourth day of March, 1881, or hereafter dies, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, which under the conditions and limitations of such sections would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled, his widow or if there be no widow, or in case of her death without payment to her of any part of the pension hereinafter mentioned, his child or children under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the day of his death, or of the husband or father, to continue

to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer; and if the widow remarry, the child or children shall be entitled from the date of remarriage, except when such widow has continued to draw the pension money after her remarriage, in contravention of law, and such child or children have resided with and been supported by her, their pension will commence at the date to which the widow was last paid.

Sec. 2. That marriages, except such as are mentioned in section 4705 of the Revised Statutes shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to pension accrued; and the open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow who is a pensioner shall operate to terminate her pension from the commencement of such cohabitation.

Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

III. AN ACT authorizing compensation to members of Co. B, 14th Infantry, for private property destroyed by fire on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

IV. AN ACT authorizing full pay to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of the Franklin search expedition in the Arctic. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

V. AN ACT for the relief of certain laborers employed upon Government works. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

VI. AN ACT for the relief of Julia A. Nutt, widow and executrix of Haller Nutt, deceased. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

VII. AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Conrad, of Missouri, authorizing the President to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as colonel, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

VIII. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge over the St. Croix River between the city of Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen's, New Brunswick. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

IX. AN ACT to authorize the construction and maintenance of a ponton railway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, in the State of Iowa. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

X. JOINT RESOLUTION to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River. Approved Aug. 1, 1882.

XI. JOINT RESOLUTION to continue the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government [.]". Approved Aug. 1, 1882.

XII. JOINT RESOLUTION to continue the provisions of a joint resolution to provide temporarily for expenditures of the Government. Approved Aug. 5, 1882.

XIII. JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error in the enrolment of the "act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 120, H. Q. A., Oct. 10, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War G. O. 68, June 24, 1882, from War Dept., is revoked.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

(G. O. 68 relates to the issue of certain Company Record Books.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 121, H. Q. A., Oct. 11, 1882.

The Secretary of War having approved the model of a new light artillery officer's sabre, and directed that the manufacture of brown scabbards by the Ordnance Department be discontinued, further directs that paragraphs 2696 and 2697 of the Regulations be rescinded, and that hereafter the nickel-plated scabbard be worn on all occasions.

The light artillery sabre is being made at the National Armory, for sale to officers.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 122, H. Q. A., Oct. 12, 1882.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT donating condemned cast-iron cannon, mortars, and cannon balls for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

II. AN ACT donating condemned cast iron cannon for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

III. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cast-iron cannon and cannon balls, for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

IV. AN ACT granting condemned cast-iron cannon and cannon balls for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

V. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Edward Pye Post No. 179, of the Grand Army of the Republic, four condemned cast-iron cannon and four cannon balls, for decorating the proposed soldier's monument at Haverstraw, New York. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

VI. AN ACT donating condemned cannon to the town of Hatfield, Mass., for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

VII. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cast-iron cannon and cannon balls for the soldiers' cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

VIII. AN ACT to donate two condemned cast-iron cannon and twelve cannon balls to the A. E. Burnside Post No. 109, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of South Chicago, Ill. Approved Aug. 8, 1882.

IX. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents to the Washington Light Infantry Corps. Approved Aug. 3, 1882.

X. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to deliver to the 108th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association the blue regimental flag which belonged to said regiment, and which is now in the custody of the Secretary of War. Approved Aug. 3, 1882.

XI. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Society of the 51st regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the stand of colors presented to it by citizens of Norristown, Penn. Approved Aug. 4, 1882.

XII. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of tents at soldiers' reunions to be held in the State of Iowa in the year 1882. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

XIII. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of tents at a soldiers' reunion to be held by the Soldiers' Reunion Association of the State of Illinois in the year 1882. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

XIV. JOINT RESOLUTION (Joint Resolution) to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to "Tip" Best Post No. 75, Grand Army of the Republic, of Montrose, Iowa, one piece of condemned cast-iron cannon and cannon

balls for monumental purposes. Approved Aug. 7, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 2, 1882.

The following named marksmen having made the highest aggregate scores in the competition held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Sept. 25, 26, and 27, 1882, are announced as the winners of the prizes described in par. 4, G. O. 53, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, and will compose the rifle team of the Mil. Div. of the Missouri, until the next annual competition in 1883:

1. 2d Lieut. Jos. M. T. Partello, Co. B, 5th Inf., 245.
2. Sergt. Chas. H. Osborne, Co. H, 8th Cav., 245.
3. Sergt. Albert W. James, Co. B, 8th Cav., 244.
4. Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Co. D, 13th Inf., 243.
5. Pvt. Henry Weagraff, Co. K, 14th Inf., 238.
6. 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Co. A, 4th Inf., 235.
7. Corpl. Henry W. Gordon, Co. K, 9th Inf., 234.
8. Sergt. George Bentley, Co. F, 17th Inf., 232.
9. Pvt. Edward Preston, Co. M, 4th Cav., 232.
10. Corpl. Richard C. Fodick, Co. K, 11th Inf., 232.
11. Pvt. John Nihil, Co. G, 5th Cav., 231.
12. Sergt. Albert Eberle, Co. B, 19th Inf., 231.

(The above is the official order, although the winners were announced in JOURNAL of Sept. 30, p. 191.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 25, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of target practice of companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for the month of August, 1882.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Oct. 9, 1882.

In forwarding orders issued at the several posts in this Department to these Headquarters, letters of transmittal are not required.

CIRCULAR 43, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 25, 1882.

Directs that officers in charge of the several divisions U. S. Military Telegraph Lines in this Dept. will, during the month of October, 1882, make a thorough inspection of the lines under their charge, accompanied by such detail as may in their opinion be necessary to put in good repair such defects as may be discovered during said inspection. Repairs will be made as far as practicable under the personal supervision of the officer, especial care being taken to properly set and tamp all poles that may in their opinion be unfit to withstand the winter season.

Officers will report to these Headquarters on the completion of this duty.

CIRCULAR 44, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 4, 1882.

Publishes the following extracts from an endorsement of the Adjutant-General of the Army:

The War Department has not given authority to muster school teachers as General Service men.

Should there be any school teachers at posts in the Department of the Missouri reported as General Service men, they will be assigned to some company or troop.

Attention is invited to the fact that the retention of unassigned recruits at Regimental and Post Headquarters has heretofore been disapproved.

All recruits in the Department should be assigned, at the earliest practicable moment, to some company or troop.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Sept. 29, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California for the month of August, 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The journey performed by Bvt. Major-Gen. O. O. Howard to Fort Thornburgh, U. T., and return via Fort Bridger, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 105, Oct. 3, D. P.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Wm. Winthrop, Judge-Advocate, is assigned to duty at Div. of the Pacific Hdqrs., to date Oct. 1, 1882 (G. O. 14, Oct. 2, M. D. P.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one day is granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. Myers, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. P.).

Capt. Charles A. Allgood, military storekeeper, will be relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for assignment to duty in that division (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.).

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., is, on account of sickness in his family, granted leave of absence until Oct. 31, 1882, on which date he will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for assignment to duty (S. O. 106, Oct. 10, M. D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., on public business (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. James Graham, of Fort Sill, I. T., was dishonorably discharged to date Sept. 29, 1882, for misappropriating Government stores in his charge (G. C.-M. O. 133, Sept. 29, D. M.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Las Vegas, N. M., and Trinidad, Colo., on public business (S. O. 120, Oct. 4, D. N. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott, now at Fort Laramie, Wyo., is relieved from duty at that post, and will report to the C. O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty thereat (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. F. X. Murray will proceed to Fort Thornburgh, U. T., and report to the C. O., for the purpose of accompanying the troops ordered therefrom to Fort Douglas, U. T.; on arriving at that post for duty he will relieve Asst. Surg. W. J. Wakeman (1st lieutenant), who will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., for duty in the absence of Asst. Surg. D. G. Caldwell (captain) on leave of absence (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewan, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., en route returning to his station from sick leave, is relieved from further duty at Fort Elliott, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., to relieve Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, who will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 198, Oct. 3, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. and Asst. Surg. D. G. Caldwell, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1882 (S. O. 105, Oct. 3, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick Lloyd will accompany Co. B, 1st Inf., to Fort Verde (S. O. 155, Sept. 30, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. W. C. Henderson will accompany Co. K, 1st Inf., to Whipple Bks. (S. O. 155, Sept. 30, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. instructed at Vancouver Bks., W. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 123, c. s., Dept. of the Columbia,

and will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., for temporary duty during the illness of the post surgeon. Upon the arrival of Dr. Owen the commanding officer will forward the contract of A. A. Surg. T. T. Minor to the Medical Director of the Dept. of the Columbia for annulment (S. O. 138, 8 pt. 22, D. C.).

The following changes in stations of officers of the Medical Staff are made, consequent upon the vacation of Fort Colville, W. T.: A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam will accompany Co. C, 2d Inf., upon its march to Fort Spokane. A. A. Surg. Abner Smead will, upon the arrival at Fort Spokane of A. A. Surg. J. E. Gandy will accompany Troop B, 1st Cav., from Fort Colville, W. T., to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T. Having completed this duty he will repair to his home at Spokane Falls and report by letter to the Medical Director for annulment of contract (S. O. 138, Sept. 22, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. E. M. Beardsley, now at Fort Bidwell, Cal., will report in person to the Medical Director at Hdqrs. Dept. of California for annulment of contract (S. O. 161, Sept. 27, D. Cal.).

A. A. Surg. J. C. Martin will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 161, Sept. 30, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell will report to the C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty as post surgeon (S. O. 108, Oct. 2, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. Wm. Myers will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas for annulment of contract (S. O. 109, Oct. 5, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. E. B. Mosley will proceed to Washington Bks., D. C., for duty (S. O. 182, Oct. 10, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price, member G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 12 (S. O. 181, Oct. 9, D. E.).

Surg. Ely McClellan, member of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Oct. 16 (S. O. 183, Oct. 11, D. E.).

Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., Fort Dodge, Kan., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, to enable him to comply with the orders he has received from Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 201, Oct. 6, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for assignment to duty (S. O. Oct. 11, W. D.).

The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the departments set opposite their respective names, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty: Capt. Richards Barnett, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the Platte; Capt. Louis W. Crampton and 1st Lieut. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surgs., Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. O. Owen, Jr., member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., Oct. 11 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. C.).

Act. Hosp. Steward J. H. Appel is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., and will proceed to Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho Ty., and relieve Hosp. Steward Herman Nebelsieck, who will proceed to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ty., for duty (S. O. 141, Sept. 26, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward Chas. H. Fern, enlisted and reappointed Sept. 21, 1882, and ordered to report to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty.

Hosp. Steward Henry A. Noel, Fort Lapwai, Idaho, is granted a furlough for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Major John P. Willard, Paymaster, is extended one month (S. O. 105, Oct. 6, M. D. M.).

The journeys from Pena Colorado, Tex., to Camp Rice, Tex., thence to Mayers Spring, Tex., thence to Pena Colorado, Tex., between Aug. 14 and 20, 1882, and from Marfa, Tex., to Camp Rice, Tex., and return, between Sept. 10 and 13, 1882, performed by Major F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, in connection with payment of troops, are confirmed (S. O. 109, Oct. 5, D. T.).

So much of S. O. 189, Aug. 16, War Dept., as relates to Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymaster, is amended to direct that officer, upon being relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to proceed, on official business, to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Vancouver Bks., Wash. Ty. (S. O., Oct. 9, W. D.).

Major Wm. H. Eckels, member G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks., Wash. Ty., Sept. 27 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—To comply with par. 1, S. O. 221, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, Capt. Staakope E. Blunt will proceed to the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot to inspect certain ordnance stores (S. O. 161, Sept. 30, D. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte in compliance with instructions from the War Dept., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 103, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Post Chaplain John D. Parker is assigned for station to Fort McKavett, Tex., for duty (S. O. 108, Oct. 2, D. T.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Class Pvt. James Crawford, on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Ocean City, Md., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Frederick C. Pratz, in charge of station (S. O., Oct. 5, W. D.).

The following named privates are promoted to be sergeants, to rank from the dates placed opposite their respective names: Charles Dill, Aug. 16; Malcolm H. Perry, Aug. 19, and Wm. McGilivray, Aug. 21. Pvt. Frederick H. Brandenburg is promoted to be corporal, to rank from Aug. 21, 1882, the date of his re-enlistment. The following named 2d class privates are promoted to be 1st class privates: Edward F. Brady, Aug. 19, 1882, and Fred W. Mixer, Aug. 22, 1882 (G. O. 61, Aug. 25, Office C. S. O.).

The following promotions are announced: Pvt. John K. Robinson to be sergeant, to rank from Sept. 1; Pvt. John O. Conway to be corporal, to rank from Sept. 13; 1st Class Pvt. Bernard Bunnemeyer to be corporal; 2d Class Pvt. Wm. Daly to be 1st class private, to rank from Sept. 8 (G. O. 65, Sept. 21, Office C. S. O.).

The following is added to the series of Signal Service Notes, published by the Signal Service: "To Foretell Frost," by 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav., Act. Signal Officer and Assistant, to be numbered three. The edition will consist of 10,000 copies (G. O. 68, Sept. 27, Office C. S. O.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men will be made: Sergt. Hill C. Smyth, from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., and relieve Sergt. Harry Hall, who will proceed to Pike's Peak, Colo., and relieve Sergt. Luther M. Dey, in charge of station, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Pvt. George F. Curtis, temporarily in charge of station (S. O., Oct. 9, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. John C. Adams, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., Oct. 11 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.).

Capt. S. G. Whipple, now at Fort Klamath, Ore., will report to the C. O. Benicia Bks., Cal., for such duty at that post as he may be able to perform (S. O. 162, Sept. 27, M. D. F.).

Leave Extended.—Major George B. Sanford, four months (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. T. J. Gregg, now at Fort Custer, M. T., will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., on public business. On completion of this duty Capt. Gregg will join his troop (D) in the field (S. O. 162, Oct. 2, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, R. Q. M., is appointed Depot Q. M. at Whipple Depot (S. O. 155, Sept. 30, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, now on leave of absence, will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Bks., Mo., for temporary duty (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

Private Jerome J. Weinberg, Troop A, Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, will accompany Co. K, 1st Inf., to Whipple Bks. (S. O. 155, Sept. 30, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, one month, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 154, Sept. 29, D. A.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

The C. O. of Fort Cummings, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. James Casey, Troop H (S. O. 197, Oct. 2, D. M.).

Transfers.—2d Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., from Troop M to H; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, from Troop H to M (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

Lieut. Jenkins.—A G. C.-M. is constituted to meet at Fort Craig, N. M., Oct. 18, for the trial of 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, 4th Cav. Detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., president; Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., and Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. William Amman, 13th Inf.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Pratt and 2d Lieut. Lea Feibiger, 23d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 193, Oct. 4, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 4, S. O. 87, D. P., and is detailed as Judge-Advocate of the same Court (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton is detailed as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 4, S. O. 87, D. P. (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Frank Michler is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.).

Capt. J. M. Hamilton will rejoin his station, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.).

Par. 9, S. O. 106, D. P., is amended to read as follows: 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened by par. 4, S. O. 87, D. P. (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.). Major Verling K. Hart is relieved from the command of Fort Washakie, W. T., and assigned to that of Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Schofield, one month, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 154, Sept. 29, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Troop K is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will march to Fort Meade, D. T., and take station (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.).

Troop L is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and with Major Merrill's command in the field, and will march to Fort Buford, D. T., and take station (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Lincoln, D. T., one month, to apply for extension of five months, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1882 (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, Fort Meade, D. T., one month (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, one month (S. O. 108, Oct. 2, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Change of Station.—Troop A is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and will return to its proper station, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 201, Oct. 6, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, Fort Davis, Tex., one month, to take effect from date of his recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with certain military convicts, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 109, Oct. 5, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Phillip L. Lee, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. J. M. Ingalls, member, and 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Lieuts. Robt. H. Patterson and John Pope, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks., Wash. T., Sept. 27 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Major S. S. Elder, president, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

Capt. F. B. Hamilton, president; Capt. W. P. Graves, 1st Lieuts. J. C. Scantling, A. D. Schenck, Lotus Niles, 2d Lieuts. E. M. Weaver, Jr., G. F. Barney, members, and 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., Oct. 16 (S. O. 184, Oct. 12, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

2d Lieuts. W. W. Gibson and Wilbur Loveridge, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

Capt. James M. Ladoaster will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla., for duty (S. O. 57, Oct. 7, M. D. A.).

The furlough for three months from July 1, 1882, granted Private George Boyle, Bat. E, is extended one month (S. O. 53, Oct. 8, M. D. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Capt. J. B. Campbell and 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

Major Alexander Piper, president; Capt. Harry C. Cush-

ing, Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. James J. Wilson, as Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Oct. 16 (S. O. 183, Oct. 11, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum and 2d Lieut. Walker Bengt, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 7, D. E.).

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., is appointed to inspect at Chattanooga, Tenn., certain Q. M. stores pertaining to the late post of Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 95, Oct. 9, D. S.).

1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts will proceed at once to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for special duty (S. O. 181, Oct. 9, D. E.).

The seven military prisoners now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., awaiting transfer to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent, Oct. 10, in charge of 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts (S. O. 181, Oct. 9, D. E.).

1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners and conduct them, Oct. 7, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., after which Lieut. Coffin will return to Fort Columbus (S. O. 179, Oct. 6, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

So much of S. O. 227, Sept. 29, 1882, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott, is revoked (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

The temporary camp at Holbrook, A. T., is discontinued, and Co. K, 1st Inf., now at that point, will proceed to Whipple Bks and take station thereat (S. O. 154, Sept. 29, D. A.).

The temporary camp, known as Camp Hentig, is discontinued, and Co. B, 1st Inf., now at that point, will proceed to Fort Verde and take station thereat (S. O. 154, Sept. 29, D. A.).

Private Frederick Fleming, Co. B, Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, now at Camp Hentig, will report to the C. O. Fort Huachuca for duty (S. O. 155, Sept. 30, D. A.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

1st Lieut. T. H. Wilson is detailed member G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, Wash. T., convened by par. 2, S. O. 123, D. C., vice Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, relieved (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, from Fort Colville to Vancouver Bks., Wash. T., is confirmed. When his presence is no longer required at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, he will proceed to Fort Spokane, Wash. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 141, Sept. 26, D. Columbia.).

Major Leslie Smith will (when relieved from the command of Fort Spokane by Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam), proceed to Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., and relieve Major E. F. Pearson, 21st Inf., from command of that post (S. O. 141, Sept. 26, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Vancouver Bks., W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco for Portland, Ore., on Oct. 2, 1882, all the recruits at his post for the 2d and 21st Inf., and for Light Bat. E, 1st Art., in charge of 2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf. (S. O. 163, Sept. 28, M. D. P.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. John H. Page is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 8 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Change of Station.—Co. I (Keeffe's), on return from detached service, will be placed on route for Fort Omaha, Neb., where it will take post (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Co. C, now at Fort Steele, W. T., will, upon the arrival of Co. G, 9th Inf., be placed en route for Fort Robinson, Neb., where it will take post. On reaching Fort Sidney it will move with the transportation left at that post by Capt. Morton, 9th Inf. (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Oct. 11 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.).

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 25 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 5th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Change of Station.—The troops composing the garrison of Fort Thornburgh, U. T., will be placed en route as soon as practicable for Fort Douglas, U. T., where they will take post temporarily. The C. O. will leave one commissioned officer (1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, 6th Inf., and twenty enlisted men), as a guard for the public property, and Asst. Surg. William C. Shannon, (Captain, U. S. A.). The C. O. Fort Bridger, W. T., will send one reliable sergeant and five enlisted men to Fort Thornburgh, U. T., with orders to report to the C. O. of the guard thereat, to be stationed as a guard at the saw mill pertaining to the post (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne, one month, to apply for extension of four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1882 (S. O. 105, Oct. 3, D. P.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. H. B. Freeman, having completed his duties in charge of Dept. Rifle Team, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. 162, Oct. 2, D. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 4, S. O. 87, D. P. (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson will rejoin his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 105, Oct. 3, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Morris C. Peets, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.).

Private Max Arendt, Co. D, now at Fort Douglas, U. T., will report to the C. O. Fort Bridger, Wyo., for temporary duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 107, Oct. D. P.).

Change of Station.—Co. G (Norton's) is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed via Fort Sidney, Neb., by rail to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., where it will take post, leaving its transportation at Fort Sidney. On the arrival of Co. G, 9th Inf., at Fort Fred. Steele, Co. G, 4th Inf., (Coates's) will be placed en route for Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 106, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Capt. A. H. Bowman, four months, to apply for extension of one month (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Hayden De Lacy, twenty days, to take effect Oct. 15, 1882 (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—Col. James Van Voast, six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 9, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Fort Mackinac, Mich., one month, on Surg. certificate (S. O. 182, Oct. 10, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Capt. G. K. Sanderson is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.)
The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will forward six recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 11th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

The verbal instructions directing 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., to accompany Bvt. Major-Gen. Howard to Chicago, Ill., and return to Omaha, are confirmed (S. O. 105, Oct. 3, D. P.)

Major M. A. Cochran, president; Capt. William E. Dove, Hugh G. Brown, 1st Lieut. James Halloran, 2d Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 12 (S. O. 181, Oct. 9, D. E.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. B. H. Rogers is relieved from further duty at Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 199, Oct. 4, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Capt. T. G. Troxel is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T., vice Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf., whose station has been changed (S. O. 163, Oct. 4, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. J. G. Lee is assigned to command a detachment of recruits (for the 11th and 17th Inf.) ordered to leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 10, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 175, Oct. 6, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

2d Lieut. W. P. Evans is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas. (S. O. 199, Oct. 4, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Change of Station.—Co. G (Maize's) is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will return by rail to its proper station, Fort Hays, Kan. (S. O. 200, Oct. 5, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. Loyd Wheaton, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 198, Oct. 3, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Col. Henry A. Morrow, president; Capt. Evan Miles, Wm. H. Boyle, Geo. W. Evans, Jas. A. Harghey, 1st Lieut. Danl. Cornman, Joseph W. Duncan, 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, members, and 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., Sept. 27 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, president; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 1st Lieut. Thos. H. Bradley, W. Wittich, 2d Lieut. H. L. Bailey, members, and 2d Lieut. Chas. M. Truitt, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Oct. 11 (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.)

Major E. P. Pearson will (as soon as relieved from the command of Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.), proceed to and assume command of Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 141, Sept. 26, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

2d Lieut. G. H. Patten is detailed as an additional member G. C.-M. appointed at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 98, D. T. (S. O. 107, Sept. 30, D. T.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. John I. Kane, R. Q. M., six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 7, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

Major William A. Rucker, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1, 1882, vice Potter, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Theodore Mosher, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 22, 1882, vice Ballance, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, October 1, 1882.

CASUALTIES.

Major George P. Jaquett, Surgeon—Died October 6, 1882, 1882, at New York City, New York.
1st Lieutenant Eugene D. Schuch, Assistant Surgeon—Died October 1, 1882, at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Craig, N. M., Oct. 18, for the trial of 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, 4th Cav. For detail of Court see 4th Cav.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11. Detail: Two officers each of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Art.

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 12. Detail: Six officers of the 12th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Oct. 16. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art. and one of the Med. Dept.

At Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., Oct. 16. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

At Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., Sept. 27. Detail: Nine officers of the 21st Inf.; one of the Pay Dept., and three of the 1st Art.

At Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Oct. 10. Detail: Six officers of the 21st Inf., and one each of the 1st Cav., 5th Inf., and Med. Dept.

Boards of Survey.—At the Subsistence Depot, New Orleans, La., Oct. 12. Detail: Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph and 2d Lieut. E. A. Miller, 3d Art. (S. O. 98, Oct. 9, D. S.)

At Vancouver, Wash. T., Sept. 25. Detail: Capt. S. T. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., and

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav. (S. O. 140, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.)

Board of Officers.—At Fort Lewis, Colo., Oct. 19, to appraise the value of one public horse. Detail: Capt. H. B. Brinkerhoff, 1st Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle, and 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf. (S. O. 200, Oct. 5, D. M.)

Military Prisoners.—So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Francis H. Hull, Troop I, 8th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 108, Oct. 2, D. T.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private Thomas E. Finegan, Light Bat. D, 5th Art., is remitted (S. O. 107, Oct. 7, D. P.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Henry Hellmich, band, 22d Inf., is remitted (S. O. 109, Oct. 5, D. T.)

In the case of Private Timothy Minihan, Co. B, 13th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of his sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 201, Oct. 6, D. M.)

School Teachers and Unassigned Recruits.—The War Department has not given authority to muster school teachers as General Service men.

Should there be any school teachers at posts reported as General Service men, they will be assigned to some company or troop.

Attention is invited to the fact that the retention of unassigned recruits at Regimental and Post Headquarters has heretofore been disapproved.

All recruits should be assigned, at the earliest practicable moment, to some company or troop. (Indorsement A. G. O., Sept. 16, 1882.)

Recruiting Rendezvous.—The Recruiting Rendezvous at Philadelphia, in charge of Capt. D. Parker, 3d U. S. Inf., is at No. 1917 Market street, and not at 3349 Market street, as stated last week.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Missouri.—The second term of the Fort Leavenworth school of application opened October 2 and will continue until the 15th day of July, 1883. Theoretical and practical instruction combined will be given to and including the 30th day of May, and the remaining portion of the course will be devoted to examinations in studies pursued and the practical application of the branches of the several subjects taught. There will be two classes, each to be divided into two sections and each to have its separate instructor, in order to secure the advantage of more frequent individual recitations.

The following named officers are announced as instructors: In Hamley's Operations of War, Maj. J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry. In Military Law, Rules of Evidence, International Law, Municipal and Constitutional Law, or in the entire Law Course to be pursued by both classes, Maj. J. S. Poland, 18th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Infantry. In Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery, and in Artillery Tactics, Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Infantry. In Infantry Tactics, Capt. Theodore Schwan, 11th Infantry, and Capt. John N. Cox, 20th Infantry. In Cavalry Tactics, Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cavalry. In Gillespie's Land and Higher Surveying, Capt. T. M. Tolman, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, 20th Infantry. In Mahan's Outposts and in Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Capt. T. M. Tolman, 1st Infantry (temporarily), and 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Infantry. In Signaling and Telegraphy, 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry. In the Staff Department of Administration and Supply, Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Infantry; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M. 20th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, adjutant 20th Infantry. In Drawing, Maj. J. S. Poland, 18th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry. The school is moving along in fine style, everything working smoothly. The lessons are not so long as last term, when the term had to be crowded into such a short period of time, but still the students have plenty to do and have few moments to idle away.

The Leavenworth Press, of Oct. 5, says: "We are glad to note that the order from the War Department, relieving Lieut. D. M. Scott at the military prison, has been suspended. The office and library of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, at the prison, is receiving a thorough overhauling, and will look as neat as a pin when complete. The veteran forage master of the Army, Capt. W. Phillips, is kept pretty busy in receiving grain and issuing out the daily allowance of forage, which amounts to about 6,800 pounds of grain and 9,400 of hay and straw, and yet he considers this very low." The Press gives the following extracts of a letter from the hospital steward at Fort Brown, Texas, to Steward Batterton at Fort Leavenworth: "So far my family and myself have escaped the fever, though up to date there have been twenty-four cases in the garrison, and three deaths from yellow fever, one soldier and a son, and servant of Capt. Withersell, 19th Infantry. Headquarters and five companies are in camp at Yurria's Rancho, seven miles away, with Dr. Rappersett and Steward Jarrett running the Hospital Department; we have in the garrison Co. C, 19th Infantry, and Troop I, 8th Cavalry, Asst. Surg. Gorgas, Asst. Asst. Surg. Melver, and myself as medical staff. We put the men with the fever at our fever hospital in the N. C. Staff quarters, and have nurses specially detailed (who have had it), to take care of them. The fever seems to be dying out in Matamoros and Brownsville, but is spreading through the ranches and in towns in spite of their quarantine against everything, including mails from this direction. If my family and self live through this, and get out of Texas, I don't think you'll ever catch me in the country again, so liable to epidemics, this is my fifth, two of small-pox, one chicken pox, one measles, and now yellow fever Jack, in the nine years I have lived in Texas; thank you, no, I don't care for any more in one life time."

Rifle Competitions.—The Times, of Oct. 10, says: There are sixteen competitors in the practice for positions on the Army team. The eight best shots made yesterday were as follows, the practice being at two, three and six hundred yards range; and scores given being the aggregate:

1—James.....	83
2—Shippey.....	78
3—Lieut. Olenoweth.....	77
4—Stanton.....	76
5—Lieut. Merriam.....	75
6—Bentley.....	75
7—Lieut. Partello.....	74
8—Capt. Ellis.....	73

Division of the Pacific.—The San Francisco Report, says: Lieutenant Pitcher and the Division of the Pacific team who

are to shoot at Fort Leavenworth, leave for that place on the 6th of October. The men are in daily practice. Last Monday Sergeant C. H. Clark, Troop B, 1st Cavalry, made as high a score as was ever made on any range, viz.: At 800 yds., 44; at 900 yards, 42; at 1000 yards, 48 out of a possible 50. Sergeant Clark is to be congratulated.

Rifle Teams.—The following riders of the Army team representing this Division, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., not later than Oct. 4: Pvt. A. Harrington, Batt. C, 1st Art.; Sergt. C. H. Clark, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Pvt. D. O'Keefe, Co. B, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. Pitcher, Troop G, 1st Cav., alternate (S. O. 162, Sept. 27, M. D. P.)

Department of Texas.—A despatch of October 8, from Fort Brown, says: Lieut. T. M. Wylie, 19th Infantry, and a teamster named Smith, were taken down last evening with the prevailing disease. Asst. Surgeon Gorgas, U. S. N., is doing very well. Asst. Surgeons Maddox and McLain arrived at Fort Brown to-day from San Antonio. They were sent here by the department commander to assist in the event of the fever spreading among the troops. The weather here is hot.

One death from yellow fever occurred at Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 12, the victim being a Mexican, but no new cases were reported. At Fort Brown Lieut. Wylie, of the 19th Infantry, died of the disease. Gen. Smith's command is encamped nine miles below the city. All are yet in excellent health. The weather is hot, with strong south winds. There is a slight abatement of the disease at Camargo and Mier, Mexico.

Department of the East.—The Watertown Times, advertising to the recent arrival of Gen. Willcox and the 12th U. S. Infantry at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, gives an interesting resume of the history of that post. It says: "The Times man wended his way to the military grounds, and just as he was entering them met Gen. O. B. Willcox, the new commander of the post, who, upon being informed who the reporter was, gave him a cordial greeting. Gen. Willcox inquired after the schools in Watertown, and was pleased to hear we had good ones, as he has some children whom he desires to attend. He is a man we should think past fifty, six feet high, and of fine soldierly appearance. He has seen considerable service, early and late. Adj. Fred. A. Smith was found at his headquarters, who kindly furnished all the facts that we desired. A fine military band of twenty pieces is attached to the regiment. All the men look as if they had seen hard service, but they are by no means a rough looking regiment. In fact they appear to be above the average of men in the Regular Army, both in looks and intelligence. Of the regiment we will have more to say hereafter."

"Immediately after the war of 1812 the Government decided to erect barracks at Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of keeping troops at that point. During the summer of 1815 Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown issued circulars for the building of Madison Barracks, and work was commenced immediately. In the fall of 1816 the men's quarters were so far completed that five companies of the 2d Infantry moved into them from Navy Point. The first commanding officer of Madison Barracks was Col. Hugh Brady, of the 21 U. S. Infantry, who moved into it with five companies of his regiment, in the fall of 1816. From 1816 to April, 1828, the garrison was occupied uninterruptedly by the 2d Infantry, and the commanding officers were, as far as can be learned, as follows: Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lawrence, from Jan. to Dec., 1824; Col. Hugh Brady, Dec., 1824, to Feb., 1826; Capt. E. Staniford, Feb. to March, 1826; Col. Hugh Brady, March to May, 1826. Brevet Capt. James Young, May to June, 1826; Capt. J. D. Wilkins, June to Aug., 1826; Brevet Maj. N. S. Clark, Aug., 1826, to April, 1828.

"On the departure of the troops under Maj. Clark, the belief was entertained that there was but a remote chance that the barracks would be needed again as a military post. Whereupon Capt. Allen Partridge, a teacher of some note in a military school of Middleton, Conn., obtained the consent of the Hon. Peter B. Porter, then Secretary of War, for the use of the place for a term of years as a military and scientific school, which was approved by the President and afterwards confirmed by a joint resolution of Congress, but nothing further was done towards carrying out the project beyond announcing the object to the citizens in the vicinity. On Nov. 21, 1828, the barracks were again occupied by two companies of the 2d Infantry under Capt. William Hoffman, who remained in command until April, 1829, when he was succeeded by Col. Hugh Brady, April to May, 1829; Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, May 12, 1829, to May 29, 1831; Capt. O. Rawson, May 29, 1831, to Aug. 16, 1831; Capt. Wm. Hoffman, Aug. 16, to Sept. 15, 1831; Lieut.-Col. Cummings, Sept. 17, 1831, to May 20, 1832. The troops at the barracks were at that time required to take part in the Black Hawk war, and the place was again unoccupied, and under the charge of Ordnance Sergeant Gains, until May 9, 1834.

"On May 9, 1834, Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, with Adjutant Gallagher, returned and established the headquarters of the 2d Infantry at the barracks, where it remained undisturbed until June, 1837, when the troubles on the northern frontier, familiarly known as the Patriot war, caused the withdrawal of the troops, and the place again was left in charge of Ordnance Sergeant Gains till June, 1838, when it was re-occupied by a detachment of the 2d Infantry under the command of Col. Cummings. On Aug. 28, 1838, Col. W. J. Worth, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the barracks, and commenced the organization of the 8th Infantry, and the detachment under Col. Cummings took its departure, and this closed the service of the 2d Infantry at Madison Barracks.

"The organization of the 8th Infantry was completed in 1840, and nine companies and the band occupied the barracks. Col. Worth was followed in command by Lieut. J. K. Smith, who was commander from May 2 to Sept. 22. The 8th Infantry was soon after this date sent to Florida, and Lieut. Smith was relieved by Maj. M. M. Payne, of the 2d Art., and from Sept. 22, 1840, to June 11, 1842, two or more companies of artillery under several different commands were stationed at the barracks, and from 1842 to 1846, two more companies of infantry were stationed there, when all the troops were sent to the Mexican border, and no troops were there until Nov. 15, 1848, when Maj. T. Lee, of the 5th Infantry, with two companies of his regiment, took command. He was followed by two other commands, with a small number of troops, until June 18, 1852, at which date the fort was left in charge of Ordnance Sergt. Gains, and it was left unoccupied for nearly nine years, or until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, during which time the buildings and fences became badly dilapidated."

During the war the post was variously occupied by Regulars and Volunteers, and was of much service as a depot.

"From June 20, 1865, to April, 1869, the barracks were occupied by infantry under different commands. Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. McIntosh being in command from 1867 to 1869, and while he was there about \$25,000 worth of repairs and paintings were put upon the barracks. From 1869 until the present time, one or more companies of artillery have occupied the place under a large number of different commanders. In 1876, a portion of the officers' quarters were burned, but

were rebuilt in the summer of 1878 at a cost of \$25,000, and are now said to be the finest quarters of any barracks in this section.

"Several duels have been fought between officers and men since the establishment of Madison Barracks. The first one was fought between Dr. Burr, U. S. A., and Lieut. Smith, of the 2d Infantry. Smith was afterwards hung in Philadelphia for killing one Carson, captain of an East India vessel.

"In 1818 a duel was fought between Major Smith and Lieut. Palmer of the 2d Infantry. The weapons were pistols. Smith was wounded in the right arm.

"Among the members of the Army who were stationed at Madison Barracks, and have since distinguished themselves in military or civil life, the first name to be mentioned is that of General U. S. Grant. He was stationed with his regiment, the 4th U. S. Infantry, of which he was then lieutenant and quartermaster, from some time in 1849 until 1852. He was always quiet and gentlemanly, and left pleasant recollections behind him when he departed for other scenes. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at Wilson's Creek during the Rebellion, was stationed here before the war, then with the rank of lieutenant. The rebel Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Fort Donelson fame, was also stationed here previous to the war, then a lieutenant. Lieut. Alfred Sully, who was there at the same time with Lieut. Lyon, in 1844, was afterwards Gen. Sully, of Indian fighting notoriety.

"The associations, both pleasant and otherwise, connected with Madison Barracks through so long a term of years, will cling tenaciously to the vicinity for many years to come. Although they who have thus far been familiar with them personally shall pass away, each succeeding generation will have a pride in this locality and its history, rendered important by the part their ancestors played in its infancy."

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, of Oct. 12, says: Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., Gen. Hancock's chief quartermaster, paid an official visit to Fort Constitution this week, and made an inspection of the barracks, hospital, and other dilapidated buildings in the fort, and it is hoped the tumble-down old structures will be demolished as a consequence. As the fort is worthless as a means of defence, the old buildings can never be of any use except for firewood or to build fences with.

Department of Dakota.—The Pioneer Press, of Oct. 5, says: It was rumored in St. Paul last evening that the 7th Infantry, Col. John Gibbon commanding, had been ordered to Texas, and that a regiment of infantry on duty in that department will be sent to Fort Snelling to replace it. Careful inquiry failed to show that any such order had been issued, or that there was any good foundation for the report except the fact that such a movement was talked of in military circles as likely to occur at an early day. It may be stated, however, that more than one indication points to the speedy issuance of an order removing the 7th from this department, they having been here more than a decade.

Orders have been issued by Gen. Terry for the transfer of Troop K, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Totten to Fort Meade, Dak. They march overland to Fort Meade at once, under the direction of Capt. Mathey, the troop commander, and on their arrival at Meade the men will go into winter quarters.

Troop L, 7th Cavalry (Garlington's), has been ordered to abandon the present station at Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak., and proceed to Fort Buford.

The granite monument ordered by the Government to be placed on the battle field at Big Hole, Mont., where General Gibbon fought the Nez Percés, under Chief Joseph, August 7, 1877, passed through Minneapolis Oct. 5. It is in three sections. The base is about 8 1/2 feet in size, and two feet thick. Above this rises a solid block seven and one-half feet square and four feet high. This is surmounted by a shaft seven feet square at the base, and tapering to about twelve inches square and then pointed, this shaft being five and one-half feet in height. Upon one side of the middle section of the monument is carved the words, "Erected by the United States." On the reverse side is inscribed the following:

To the officers and soldiers of the Army, and citizens of Montana, who fell at Big Hole, August 7, 1877, in a battle with the Nez Percé Indians.

Upon the third side is engraved the following:

On this field seventeen officers and 183 enlisted men of the 7th United States Infantry, under its colonel, Brevet Major General John Gibbon, with eight other soldiers and thirty-eight citizens surprised and fought all day a superior force of Nez Percé Indians, more than one-third of the command being killed and wounded.

Upon the reverse side are the names of those known to have fallen on the field.

Rifle Team.—The enlisted men, members of the Department Rifle Team (having returned from competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.), are relieved from further duty in connection therewith and will proceed to their respective stations (S. O. 162, Oct. 2, D. D.)

Department of Columbia.—An exchange says doubtfully: "About six months ago a cavalry soldier at the Walla Walla garrison invented a breech-loading army carbine. He was recently ordered to Washington to submit the improved weapon to the Secretary of War, and a board of officers appointed to consider and report upon its merits. The committee approved the arm, and on their report the soldier received \$60,000 out of the national treasury for his invention." This bit of invention would make the gun men supremely happy if they could only persuade themselves to believe it.

The Vancouver Independent, of Sept. 28, says: 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, is an applicant for a position as paymaster, U. S. A. Major J. C. Breckenridge, division inspector, was at headquarters last week. Father Toussaint Mesplie, post chaplain at Fort Boise, will visit Europe during his leave of absence. Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, with his bride, returned on the last steamer, and he has resumed his duties at department headquarters. A. A. Surgeon Wm. O. Owen, Jr., is on temporary duty at Fort Townsend, owing to the illness of the post surgeon, Dr. W. W. Gray. Col. J. E. Tourtelotte, of Gen. Sherman's staff, came up on the last San Francisco steamer, and will join the Marquis of Lorne party this week. The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, and the Princess Louise, will visit Vancouver Barracks during their return from Victoria to San Francisco. Lieut.-Col. Merriam, 2d Infantry, arrived down from Fort Colville on Tuesday, for consultation at headquarters. He started yesterday on the way to Camp Spokane. On Saturday last Col. Chamber's expedition into the Olympic Mountains returned to Fort Townsend, having been turned back at the snow line by numerous difficulties of travel. Mrs. Moore, wife of the department medical director, Major John Moore, has recovered from her recent illness in great part. She contemplates a trip to California for a portion of the fall and winter. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left headquarters on Monday evening, en route to Boston. He will probably be absent for about a month or six weeks. His wife and daughter will remain in the East during the winter.

Department of the Platte.—The Government buildings at Fort Sanders were sold Sept. 29 at auction as per advertisement, Fisher and Hutton being the heaviest bidders, taking

about one-third of the outfit. The officers' headquarters brought \$2,000; the barracks, \$1,040; the stables, etc., \$1,190; the old hospital, \$340; the commissary, \$715. The total amount realized was \$6,037.

The Cheyenne Leader, of Oct. 5, says: "Special coaches were attached to yesterday's train from the east, occupied by the regimental staff headquarters and band of the 9th Infantry. They were met at this point by ambulances for the officers and Government wagons for the troops and trappings, and taken immediately to Fort Russell. The companies of the 9th, recently ordered to Fort Douglas, are expected at Fort Russell on their return within about a month, or after the Utah elections are passed and any troubles which they may inspire are blown over. They may remain until relieved by infantry from Fort Thornburgh, which post must be practically abandoned because of an absence of appropriations."

Department of Arizona.—Advices from Guaymas, Mexico, of October 6, report the situation there a grave one. The Yaqui and Mayo Indians are joining forces and preparing for a general outbreak. The Mexican gun-boat Mexico is there, and the port is partly garrisoned. The Yaqui Indians inhabit the banks of the Yaqui river and number 10,000, and are under the Chief Cojomo, who fought with the French during the revolution. He has organized cavalry, infantry and artillery forces, with large supplies of ammunition. The Mayo Indians number about 5,000, and are settled on the banks of the Mayo river, about ten miles from the Yaqui river.

The Tucson Star of October 7 publishes the report of the Grand Jury charging that the Cibola prisoners, now in jail, are innocent of any crime, and that the guilty Indians were long ago permitted to escape through the connivance of Indian Agent Tiffany. That officer, it appears from evidence given to the Grand Jury, not only arranged to have the guilty Indians get away, but purposely arrested innocent Indians and had them in confinement for months to cover the flight of the murderers. That it was no mistake, but a conspiracy on the part of the agent, is shown by the testimony of the Indians to-day, to whom Tiffany revealed his plan and told that this was the only way to save the others from being hanged or shot. The Indians also testified to a regular system of barter of Indian goods by Tiffany with merchants of Globe, Maxey, and other points.

Col. Martin, A. A. G., has made several changes in his detachment of clerks at Dept. Hdqrs., necessitated by the interests of the public service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) CAMP ON BIRCH CREEK, M. T.

September 23.

A GAME at base ball was played here September 20, by Sergeant Diggs' nine and Corporal Waller's nine, which resulted in nine innings, 8 to 7 in favor of Corporal Waller's team.

We have been in camp since the 17th of April last. Well, at present, we are having good weather, but the mountains are covered with snow. Rumor says we will leave here for our post about the 23rd of this month.

ROW BEAR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

October 3, 1882.

"Oh! there is sweetness in the mountain air,
And life that bloated ease can never hope to share."

Some of us think so here, we whom Uncle Sam has stowed away in one of the wild recesses of the Apache mountains, to patrol the country against the Apache Indians, and also to keep a wary eye upon that sinuous line, the Rio Grande del Norte.

We are eighteen miles from Marfa, the nearest station of the Southern Pacific, and about sixty miles from the nearest available station of the Texas and Pacific R. R. The recent construction of these great railway lines has given this post an importance it has never possessed heretofore, although it has been occupied nearly thirty years.

For a long time its garrison was only intended as a police force against the Indians, whom it was very difficult to dislodge from the fastnesses of the surrounding mountains, and its importance with respect to the neighboring frontier of Mexico was little thought of. Its twofold value as a station for troops to protect the country against the Apaches, and as a depot for troops serving on the southwestern frontier, where there must, of necessity, be a considerable force for a number of years, will be seen at a glance in its advantageous location, and when it is considered that the railroads have made the question of supply a comparatively easy and simple one, together with the circumstance that the place is possessed of a most delightful and healthy climate, the reasons for the recent strengthening of the garrison by the assignment of the headquarters and four companies of the 10th Cavalry, the improvements and additions which have been begun, and the awakening of a few of the neighboring traders to an American business enterprise from the sleepy sluggish ways they have fallen into in the fellowship of the Mexican, will be readily comprehended.

The easy access the railroads have afforded, cheap and rapid transportation, and the increased importance of the post as a military station, there will soon be few places on the frontier less disagreeable to the military. New quarters and other necessary buildings are being put up as rapidly as possible.

The quarters and barracks we have are in fair condition, some of them being very neat and attractive. Much credit is due Maj. S. L. Woodward, the efficient post quartermaster, an officer who has had large experience in the department, for his zeal and attention to duties in the matter of repair and improvement of barracks and quarters, and the well supplying of the command, which can now have some pretension to size and importance. Most of the buildings have been constructed of adobe, but a few are stone, a red sand stone, which is too hard to work easily. It makes a very handsome house, and the stone is abundant, but will probably be little used in future constructions.

The line of officers' quarters faces to the east, looking out upon an undulating prairie from eight to ten miles wide, then start up abruptly mountains from 500 to 1,000 feet in height, which in the azure of a perfect evening sky present an outline of striking beauty and interest. To the south, Mitre Peak, one of the highest points in Texas, is seen towering above its numberless companions, its supremacy asserted in its unique cap as well as by its superior height. On either side of the post and immediately back of it are mountains ascending abruptly some distance and capped by immense masses of unstratified basalt on trap rocks—

"Their rocky summits, split and rent,
Form turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seem fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever decked,
Or mosque of eastern architect."

As the evening shadows of these mountains creep over the

post the music of the band at concert or parade starts, the delightful harmonies of the great composers fall softly and sweetly upon your ears, when suddenly the reverberation which the mind is naturally led to disturb by the report of the retreat gun, which is a crash and then a roar, and again reverberated in the mountains until lost in a thousand echoes. There is a fitness and correspondence in the situation and scenery that entertains you, relieves the mind of ennui and furnishes food for sentiment, "La nature changea votre fantaisie." Let Eastern mammas whose daughters are tired of the luxurious festivities of Eastern resorts and the wearisome persiflage of which they are too often the victims from a Newport count or an uptown Fitznoodle, bring the æsthetic maidens out here. The mammas themselves may be rejuvenated, the old gentlemen will be cured of their gout if the cases are not too bad, and the young ladies will bloom in the freshness and sweetness of perfect health, ah! and may I not promise, also, that none of them will languish for the addresses of chivalrous young men!

There is a good chance here for an enterprising man to make a handsome thing by the erection and good management of a large hotel for the entertainment and amusement of those tourists who wish to seek health and recreation in this unsurpassably lovely climate of the Southwest. We are 5,675 feet above the sea, and in the latitude of Mobile. The days are never oppressively warm, and the summer nights are delightful. Water is supplied from Lympia Creek, a fine mountain stream, and from wells which may be dug in the immediate vicinity of the post. It is wholesome and almost wholly free of the salts of lime with which nearly all the streams of Western Texas are largely impregnated.

No one has been able to complain lately that Fort Davis is dull. A number of official and social visits have been made by officers from San Antonio, the Department Commander, Gen. Augur, with his chief quartermaster, making the first, in August. A Court-martial has also been in session for the trial of an officer of this command, nearly all the members belonging to other posts. Perhaps, I might observe in this connection, that the sutler has been doing a first class business. No reflection upon the court is meant, of course. With balls, picnics, driving and riding parties, Mexican circuses and dinner parties, it is to be regretted that the latter are infrequent. We have enough to entertain us and prevent this happy coterie from affliction with that languor so common to the society of a frontier military post.

One of the most enjoyable of the many interesting social events was the dancing party given by Doctor and Mrs. W. H. Gardner, consequent on the Doctor's promotion to a majority. He selected this happy way of permitting his friends to express their pleasure at his elevation to his new grade, and the opportunity was seized upon by every one expected, the attendance being quite general. Mrs. Gardner was assisted in receiving the company by her lovely daughter Miss Gertrude, who had recently returned from school in the East. Among those present were Col. L. H. Carpenter, 10th Cavalry; Col. Wade and Major McClellan, of the same regiment; Col. Anson and Mrs. Mills; Major Vace, 16th Infantry; Major and Mrs. S. T. Norvell; Capt. and Mrs. Keyes; Capt. and Mrs. Smith; Capt. and Mrs. Nolan; Lieut. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper; Major Jonett, 16th Infantry; Miss Murphy, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Sarah Murphy, Miss Sue Murphy, Miss Crossman, Mr. Murphy, Lieut. Ward, Ayres, Cowles, Eggleston, Dunning, Grierson, and Major Woodward.

Col. Frederick Van Vliet, recently promoted from captain of the 3d to major of the 10th Cavalry, arrived here a few weeks since from Arizona, and is on duty in charge of drills, instruction in target practice, etc. He is much liked by the officers of the 10th.

Lieut. Woodbury, 16th Inf., has returned from leave of absence, and is on duty with his company, in command of the saw mill camp.

Capt. Viele, 10th Cav., with his Troop C, is in camp at the sub-post, Pena Colorado. Mrs. Viele and her sister, who are well known in Army social circles, are with him.

Capt. Baldwin and Lieut. Jonett, with their Troop I, occupy the sub-post of Presidio del Norte, and Capt. Lebo and Lieut. Reade, with Troop K, are stationed at Camp Rice, the junction of the Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Lieut. John L. Bullis, 24th Inf., of frontier fame, has been here several days. He is on leave of absence, and is down here to look after his mines in the Chenati Mountains. Bullis owns about 60,000 acres of land in Texas.

General Grierson is not expected to return from leave of absence for some time. Colonel Anson Mills commands during his absence.

DEL NORTE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) ARIZONA (AT LARGE.)

September 14, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: In the JOURNAL of Aug. 26 you reproduce an item from the San Francisco Report of August 12th, saying: "Officers of the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A., now in this city, deny most emphatically that the regiment wishes to be transferred from the Department of Arizona. The officers and men are comfortably located and settled, and though there may be some sororists, nine-tenths of the command are satisfied to remain where they are," etc.

The Report's informants, whoever they may have been, remind me very much of Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his friends to preserve the Union.

The impression seems to be so firmly fixed outside the regiment, and has been of so long standing, that we wish to remain here, it seems almost impossible to change the belief, and the few who wish to remain for pecuniary reasons, have a decided advantage over us.

The keeping of this regiment here in this unhealthy locality so long, just to suit a few holiday soldiers, who never do any field duty, and a few speculators, who have become inefficient and worthless as soldiers, is one of the worst abuses that has occurred in the Army for many years; and did you know the feeling that really exists you would more fully appreciate it. Thanking you sincerely for the interest you have taken in our cause, and hoping you will continue to help us whenever practicable, I remain, yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

[The above letter was enclosed to us from the San Francisco post office, opened and marked "robbed by highwaymen, September 19, 1882." That explains the delay in its publication.—EDITOR.]

Discharge for Worthlessness.—Upon a request for authority to discharge an enlisted man, as he is a worthless and incurable drunkard, General Sherman disapproves, in view of the fact that if the man is discharged by Special Orders from A. G. O. he will be entitled to travel pay to place of enlistment. A dishonorable discharge, whereby travel as well as retained pay is forfeited, can only be imposed by sentence of a general court martial. (Indorsement, A. G. O., September 8, 1882.)

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Will leave New York, Oct. 18, for Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration by the Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Will leave New York, Oct. 18, for Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration by the Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Ordered to be at Yonkers, Oct. 18, to participate in the Bi-Centennial celebration of the foundation of that city.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Will leave New York, Oct. 18, for Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration by the Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Oct. 9. Had pleasant passage from Portsmouth. Three days light airs and calms. Exchanged signals with the *Portsmouth* Oct. 7, lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N., long. 72 deg. W.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Will leave New York, Oct. 18, for Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration by the Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9, direct for Uruguay. The Rio de Janeiro papers of Aug. 28 give full accounts of a "brilhante surra dançante" given on board this corvette. It was attended by S. A. the Princess Imperial and "her august spouse, Sr. Conde d'En, na galeota a remos," by the American Minister, "e grande numero de senhoras e cavalheiros." At 11 o'clock the Prince Imperial danced the first quadrille, with Admiral Crosby, with Count d'En, and Mrs. Crosby, vis à vis. A hundred pairs joined in the dance, and the varied uniforms of the officials present and the handsome dresses of the ladies made a brilliant scene. The Imperial party were introduced to a "punch Americano, semelhante aos punches que vendem os Chins nas ruas de Nova York. Coma para completar a cor local, o punch era servido por dois Chins." In further description of this most successful entertainment the *Journal de Commercio* says:

Suas Altezas foram collocar-se em lugar reservado e dahi assistiram a representacao dada por alguns officiaes dequella corveta. Constatou o divertimento de varias engraçadas saynetes e alegres canções, e semelhança das tao celebres cantigas dos *Christy's* *minstrels* ingleses e norte-americanos. Esse espectáculo original teve muita do caloroso e apiaudido os improvisos artisticos. Findo o concerto, um novo toque de clarim annunciou a chegada de S. M. o Imperador; foi recebido o augusto visitante por uma guarda de honra e por officiaes brasileiros, que formaram alas em sua passagem.

As faldas-se a galeota imperial, a marinhagem da *Brooklyn* deu tiros de revolver; fogos de bengala illuminaram as amuradas, e girandola de foguetes subiram aos ares. O navio-chefe e o monitor *Solfadino* projectavam sobre a corveta americana, durante a noite inteira, ondas de luz electrica. A propria corveta estava esplendamente illuminada, tendo um toldo que ia da popa a proa, formado por bandeiras de varias nacionalidades, sobresahindo entre ellas a bandeira azul-verde e o pavilhão estrellado da uniao norte-americana. Tornou-se escusado dizer que, durante toda a noite, os numerosos convidados exprimirão mais de uma vez a sua satisfacao pelo modo cortes e cavalheiro por que haviam sido recebidos pela brilhante officialidade da corveta *Brooklyn*.

O Sr. almirante Crosby e os membros da legacao norte-americana dispensaram a todo as maiores e mais cordiaes fincas.

MAHON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2, for Portsmouth, N. H.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 12. After making repairs absolutely necessary, will follow the *Brooklyn* at Montevideo. Left Gibraltar July 31, and touched at Madeira thirty-six hours. Found trade winds light, blowing generally from N. N. E. Lost them in 10 deg. N. Steamed across the calm belt. Twelve hours afterwards it was blowing half a gale from S. W., which lasted two days. Had to take a single reef in topsails. Steamed to 3 deg. N. lat. Found S. E. trade blowing from S. They backed to S. S. E. where they held until lat. 13 deg. S.; to 19 deg. very light, with calms from S. S. E., S. E., E. N. E., and N. Farther south they were sometimes fresh from S. S. E., but generally light from eastward. Comdr. Batcheller reports the *Galena* a very easy ship at sea—rolling and pitching but moderately. Dull under sail and by no means weatherly. With a fresh breeze and smooth sea she might make good a seven and a half point course, but with any sea she will not do that. General health of the ship has been and is now excellent.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Arrived at Trieste, Sept. 8.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at Alexandria, Sept. 2.

QUINCEADON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Messina, Sept. 4, from Alexandria, and proceeded thence to Villefranche for stores.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 11, for Sitka.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Bellus. At Honolulu, Sept. 22. Was thirty-one days on the passage from Callao, which was unusually pleasant. She made a few casts for deep-sea soundings on the way. General health of the ship's crew excellent. The change from the South American coast had a marked effect upon both officers and men.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Coquimbo Sept. 5.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. At Madeira, Aug. 28.

IRAGOQUIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Arrived at Panama Sept. 5.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru, Sept. 5.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENACOLLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Sept. 5.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Left Chefoo, China, Aug. 12, and arrived at Rose Island, Salee River, Korea, Aug. 13. I have ordered the *Monocacy* to Kagaaki whenever in the judgment of Commander Cotton, commanding the state of affairs in Korea, will warrant his departure. Means of communication are rather uncertain, and the *Monocacy* may return to Chefoo before my order reaches Korea, in which case her future movements are uncertain. Admiral Clitz writes, Sept. 12: "I have the honor to inform the Bureau that since closing my letter of the 11th inst. I have received a report from Comdr. Cotton, commanding the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, that affairs in Korea were quiet enough to warrant his departure, and that he would sail for Chefoo on the 4th inst. The *Monocacy* therefore is now at Chefoo."

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Left Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 4, and anchored the same day in Tatigama Bay. Sept. 5 went to sea for exercise at target practice and to determine the tactical diameter; anchored over night in Tatigama Bay. Sept. 6 got underway and exercised the cadet midshipmen, manœuvring ship, anchoring during the afternoon in Kaneda Bay, where small arm target practice was held that afternoon and the forenoon of the 7th. Got under way during the afternoon of the 7th and anchored at Yokosaka. Sept. 8 got under way and anchored the same day at Yokohama. No changes will be made in the present distribution of the squadron, except in cases of emergency, until after the close of the typhoon season. From Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 11. Admiral Clitz reports, "I have the honor to inform the Department that on Aug. 17 the Russian corvette *Platon* saluted my flag, which salute was returned. No event of importance has occurred. I left Yokohama in the flagship *Richmond* on the 4th inst. for exercise, returning on the 7th. The trouble between Japan and Korea has apparently been settled, and hostilities will not take place. The Japanese Minister to Korea has returned to Seoul. Cholera still exists in Yokohama; liberty has been granted to the crews of the *Richmond* and *Ashuelot* under certain restrictions since the middle of August, and no case of cholera has yet been developed among them. As the season is so advanced all fears of a violent epidemic are removed. The health of the squadron continues excellent."

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Kobe Aug. 6 and arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 12, and sailed for Singapore Aug. 17. Comdr. Cooper reports that he will return to the United States, via Cape Town.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. En route to Gardner's Bay, Long Island.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship ship. Anchored off West 23d street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Narragansett Bay, Oct. 9, twenty-nine days from Funchal. Officers and crew all well. Since leaving Newport, April 17, with the *Saratoga*, has visited England, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Madeira. During six months the *Portsmouth* has sailed by log 10,836.6 miles. The physique and general appearance of the boys have been greatly improved by the cruise. The vessel will remain in Narragansett Bay, above Gould Island, to complete target practice and certain necessary port exercises, after which she will go to Newport, which is her post office address.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At Gibraltar.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. D. Greene. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 26, subject to the orders of Admiral Porter.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Erie, Oct. 1.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk. As soon as ready for sea, to proceed to Philadelphia under convoy of the *Vandalia*.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. Arrived at Yonkers, New York, Oct. 11.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, from her anchorage in the North River, at 9 a. m., Oct. 7, preparatory to towing the *Constitution* to Portsmouth, N. H.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Francisco.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Left the Navy-yard, Washington, Oct. 11, with freight for the various northern yards and stations and for the Naval Academy.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Passed Cape Henry, bound in, at 9.47 a. m., Oct. 11.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ORDERS have been given to Rear-Admiral Nicholson to direct the *Nipsic* to leave the European Station the last half of November, and proceed to New York. She will bring home surplus officers, men whose times are up, Court-martial prisoners, and the remains of Medical Inspector Gibbs and Midshipman Sparhawk. She ought to reach New York about the middle of January.

COMMANDER Pearson, of the *Wachusett*, has transmitted to the Navy Department charges preferred by Lieut. Benson, of the Marine Corps, against United States Collector Morris, of Sitka, Alaska. Counter charges have been made against Lieut. Benson by the Collector, and the whole affair is regarded at the Navy Department as nothing more than a personal wrangle. Commander Pearson's charges have been referred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury. The charges are of a serious character, including frauds upon the Government in connection with the importation and sale of liquor, drunkenness, the ruthless slaughter of Indian dogs, arbitrary and aggressive conduct toward the natives as well as toward officers of the Government having business with him, and also with an unwarranted and overbearing exercise of authority. It is further represented that he is in perpetual conflict with the natives, and also with the naval officers on duty on that station, and that his retention in office is likely to result in a serious outbreak among the Indians. The case will be brought to the attention of Secretary Folger as soon as he returns to Washington.

DR. L. Gibson, of Arkansas, has been appointed an Asst. Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service at Little Rock, Ark.

THE Hydrographic Office at the Navy Department has issued a revised circumnavigating chart, showing the actual drift of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* from the time of leaving Behring Strait until she was crushed in the ice and sunk. The course is now accurately defined from the log of the ship. The group of islands discovered and named by Capt. De Long—Bennett, Henrietta, and Jeannette—are now designated on the chart as De Long Islands, in honor of the commander of the *Jeannette*.

THE Newport correspondent of the *Boston Star*, Oct. 9, says: "There was a great surprise for those on board the *New Hampshire* this morning. At 8 o'clock a barge arrived alongside. Commander Clark was ashore with his family, and Executive Officer, Lieut. Symonds, was aboard. The barge contained Commodore Stephen B. Luce, his secretary, Lieut. Aaron Ward, and Dr. Marvin, the *Portsmouth*, the flagship of the United States training squadron, having arrived during the night and anchored in Narragansett Bay, opposite Consistent park. Everybody on board was more than pleased to see the father of the training system. The *Portsmouth* will remain at her present anchorage for several days before coming to anchor off Coaster's Harbor Island. The Commodore will hoist his flag at once on board the *New Hampshire*. The *Portsmouth* sailed from Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 9, and it will thus be seen that she made a good trip. All are well on board."

THE survivors of the United States ship *Jamestown* of the China and Japan station during the celebrated Simoneseki Strait affair in 1863, have held a meeting in Philadelphia and passed resolutions to be presented to Congress in regard to the disposal of the Japanese indemnity fund, concerning which a bill is now pending before Congress. Seventeen men were detached from the *Jamestown* and placed on the steamship *Taklang*, which was engaged in the Simoneseki affair. In return for the services of these men the bill before Congress proposes to deduct from the amount of the indemnity fund now in the treasury, amounting to over \$1,500,000, more than \$200,000, and pay it over to them or their heirs. The resolutions passed recite that, as the crew of the *Jamestown* was depleted by the drawing off of the seventeen men attached to the *Taklang*, and these remaining suffered hardships in consequence, they are also entitled to an equal share of the indemnity fund with the detached men, and they therefore urge upon Congress the justice of making such an amendment to the pending bill as will meet their just demands. If this should be granted, the petitioners would get over \$500,000. These resolutions will be transmitted through the proper channels. It was also resolved to hold a reunion of the officers and men in Philadelphia on Oct. 12.

SUPERINTENDENT Kimball, of the life-saving service, is experimenting with luminous paint upon the tally boards used on the seacoast, which contain instructions to wrecked vessels how to co-operate with life-saving crews on shore. The tally boards are attached to a rope, which is fired across the wrecked vessel's rigging from a mortar. If the experiments are successful all of the boards will be lettered with luminous paint, which can be used as well at night as during the day.

G. C. M. O. No. 45, Navy Department, Sept. 30, approve the proceedings, etc., of the court of which Commander Edwin M. Shepard, U. S. N., was president, in the case of Henry Gatt, O. S., sentenced for desertion to be confined for one year in oak dock, Navy-yard, New York, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Boston branch of U. S. Naval Institute and the Navy Library Institute held at the Boston Navy-yard, some new members were received into these societies, which are reported to be in a prosperous condition.

THE Washington Sunday *Herald* of Oct. 8 says: "Experiments are being made aboard the *Wyandotte*, at the Navy-yard, with a new ship's galley, patented by Mr. Wm. Young, the foreman of the galley shop. The invention is complete in every particular, and the officers who have examined it predict that it will supersede those now used throughout the service. The material for putting down a new deck on this vessel has arrived at the yard, and the work will be commenced at an early day. The *Wyandotte* has recently been moved directly in front of the experimental battery, in order (as her officers say) to accustom the apprentice boys to the danger, excitement, and noise attendant on a naval engagement. The *Tallapoosa* is undergoing repairs, preparatory to resuming her regular trips to the various navy-yards along the coast. Lieut. McRathie, commander of the *Speedwell*, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of malaria. He expects to leave shortly, to recuperate at his home in Maine. Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal is engaged in making a survey of the Eastern Branch from the channel of the Potomac River to a point above the yard, which was authorized by a recent act of Congress. The work of dredging out the basin and the channel leading from the yard will be commenced as soon as the dumping scows can be built. The material for the latter has arrived, and they will be constructed immediately under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Mr. Menocal says that when the dredging of the channel is completed the largest vessel will be able to come up to the yard without fear of grounding. Commander Silas Casey, in charge of the Equipment Department, has returned from his cruise of absence. The various boards recently appointed to appraise the property of the yard are carrying on the work with great vigor. Lieut. W. H. Everett is acting executive of the *Tallapoosa* during the absence of Lieut. John Morry."

PASSED Asst. Engineers Wm. B. Bayley and A. V. Zane and Asst. Engineer E. R. Freeman have been appointed a board to examine candidates for determining their qualification for the position of Asst. Engineers in the north wing of the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments. The board will report the result of the examination to the Secretary of War.

THE Washington Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute held a meeting Thursday, Oct. 19, at 8 p. m., in the old Navy Department building. A lecture will be read by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., on a "U Bow Section and A Long Bullock Line."

THE *Jeannette* Board of Inquiry examined, October 11, Captain P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., who was the senior officer upon the board of inspection which passed upon the *Jeannette* previous to her sailing for San Francisco. The report of the board was read, and Captain Johnson verified its findings and testified that in his judgment the *Jeannette* was in every particular seaworthy and staunch when she started upon her ill-starred voyage. Commodore Colhoun, who was commandant at the Mare Island Navy-yard when the *Jeannette* was fitted out, testified as to the organization of the board of inspection, and stated that the alterations and repairs recommended by the board were made, and that at the time she sailed he regarded the *Jeannette* as perfectly seaworthy. He coincided, however, in the opinion expressed by the board in their report to the Navy Department at that time, that from her construction "it was not possible to make her particularly adapted for a long cruise in the Arctic regions." Captain Johnson was further examined and cor-

robored the statements of Commodore Colhoun. Both gentlemen are of the opinion that it would be impossible to construct a vessel of either wood or iron that could successfully withstand the strain to which the *Jeanette* was subjected. Captain Johnson resumed his testimony on Thursday. He testified that while the *Jeanette* may not in all respects have been fitted for the service for which she was destined, the fact that it was a private enterprise made it a matter of some delicacy in reporting against the ship. Such, at all events, influenced him, although he said indirectly the report the examiner made said as much. The time of the court, which has been holding daily sessions during the week, has been occupied principally in reading up the records of the voyage.

Friday Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, member of the Board of Inspection, testified that the *Jeanette* was a safe vessel to go to sea in, though not especially fitted for Arctic cruising, her floor being too flat and she not having enough dead rise. This feature of the *Jeanette's* construction would render her more liable to get nipped in the ice and less likely to rise readily when caught between two cakes. Witness thought her machinery and boilers were well adapted to the work required of them. Lieut. Commander De Long, on the trial trip, decidedly expressed himself pleased with what had been done for the vessel by the authorities of the yard. Before the *Jeanette* sailed, the members of the board inquired particularly of her officers in regard to their respective departments, and they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. Engineer Melville, with whom witness was very well acquainted, said that he had everything in his department that he could possibly wish for.

Commodore Colhoun was recalled, and was asked—Did you ever express to the Department the opinion that the *Jeanette* was adapted to the work of Arctic cruising?

Ans.—No; to the best of my recollection; I did not. The Board adjourned till 10:30 Saturday, when Lieut. Danenhower or Engineer Melville will be examined.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 7.—Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 16th of October.

Lieutenant Richard Rush, Master Wm. H. Slack, Midshipmen Homer C. Poundstone and Joseph H. Rohrbaker, Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs, Chief Engineer Peter A. Rearick, Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, Assistant Engineer George R. Salisbury, and Cadet Engineers Wm. H. Chambers and John C. Leonard, to the Juniata, at New York, on the 25th of October.

Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York.

Oct. 9.—Commander George B. White, as a member of an Advisory Board in relation to the improvement of the harbor at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 16th of October.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whitaker, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham, to duty in the Draughting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Engineer John J. Bassett, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Oct. 10.—Assistant Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Naval Constructor George F. Mallet, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Oct. 12.—Midshipmen Fitz A. Huntton, P. W. Hourigan, Augustus N. Mayer and Thomas Worthington, to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Midshipman Theodore G. Dewey, to the receiving ship Wabash on the 25th of October.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. M. Folger, to the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington.

Paymaster H. Trumbull Standcliff, to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 1st of November.

Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, to appear before a Retiring Board.

DETACHED.

Oct. 7.—Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and granted leave of absence for one year from October 16.

Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickinson, from the Kearsarge on the 12th of October, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, from the Pensacola, and ordered to appear before Retiring Board.

Ensign George C. Foulk has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 1st of June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Edwin W. Nash, from the receiving ship Wabash on the 21st of October, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Midshipman Wilson L. Todd, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Alliance.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard A. Urquhart, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Murray, from the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the Juniata, on the 25th of October.

Naval Cadet Nathaniel M. Hubbard, from the Yantic on the 24th of October, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Oct. 9.—Captain Richard L. Law, from duty as a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners at Philadelphia on the 16th of October, and wait orders.

Master Henry F. Reich, from duty on the Coast Survey, and granted sick leave for six months.

Mate James Odenhal, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the Fortune.

Assistant Engineer Chas. G. Talcott, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Constructor Thos. E. Webb, from special duty in the Bureau of Construction on the 31st of October, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of November.

Naval Constructor W. L. McIntyre, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Oct. 10.—Midshipmen Albert P. Niblack, Franklin Swift, Manning K. Eyre, Fitz Albert Huntton, George R. French, Theodore G. Dewey, John P. Luby, Patrick W. Hourigan, Joseph Beale, Thomas Worthington, James Gray and Hugh Rodman, from the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.

Midshipman Henry B. Ashmore, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey, Jr., from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of October, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Oct. 12.—Lieutenant Eugene H. C. Leutze, from the

Nantucket on the 24th of October, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Midshipman Stokely Morgan, from the training ship Minnesota on the 23d of October, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Midshipman James S. Brown, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to the Juniata on the 25th of October.

Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, Asiatic Station, on the 1st of June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster John R. Carmody, from the receiving ship Independence on the 1st of November next, and ordered to settle accounts, then to wait orders.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadets Ambrose Cramer and Harvey H. Cassil.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1882.

The following changes in the Navy, since the 1st of July, 1882, are published for the information of the service.

J. G. WALKER, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Appointments.

John Q. Lovell, an Assistant Paymaster, from..... July 26, 1882.
R. Randall Hoes, a Chaplain, from..... July 26, 1882.

Promotions.

Surg. Edward S. Bogert, to Med. Inspector, from..... Sept. 10, 1882.
Passed Asst. Surg. John C. Wise, to Surgeon, from..... Sept. 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Wm. F. Durand, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Leo D. Miner, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Harry Hall, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Wm. H. Alderidge, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Thos. W. Kinkaid, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.
Cadet Engr. Wm. D. Weaver, to Asst. Engr., from..... June 10, 1882.

Retired.

Lieutenant Chas. W. Christopher, from..... Sept. 19, 1882.
Boatswain Henry P. Grace, from..... Sept. 19, 1882.
Boatswain George R. Willis, from..... Sept. 19, 1882.

Resignations.

Lieutenant Fred. G. Hyde, to take effect..... June 24, 1883.
Master Joel A. Barber, to take effect..... Aug. 1, 1883.
Midshipman Porter D. Haskell, to take effect..... Aug. 18, 1883.
Midshipman Robert L. Sloan, to take effect..... Sept. 7, 1882.
Cadet Midn. Horatio L. Fillebrown, to take effect..... July 27, 1882.
Cadet Midn. John T. Arnold, to take effect..... July 27, 1882.
P. Asst. Surg. John A. Tanner, Jr., to take effect..... Aug. 11, 1882.
P. Asst. Engr. Henry L. Slosson, to take effect..... Sept. 15, 1883.

Deaths.

Rear-Admiral David McDougal, at San Francisco..... Aug. 7, 1882.
Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont, at Durham, N. H..... Aug. 2, 1882.
Med. Insp. Benjamin F. Gibbs, at Trieste, Austria..... Sept. 9, 1882.
Chief Engr. W. W. Wood, drowned in St. Mary's Bay..... Aug. 31, 1882.
Midshipman George Sparhawk, at Lisbon, Portugal..... July 7, 1882.

* Subject to examination.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 11, 1882.

Several changes have been made in the rank of the Naval Cadets since the beginning of the Academic term, and the battalion has, therefore, undergone a change in the roster of cadet officers. As at present constituted the battalion of cadets is divided into four divisions. In Naval tactics or boat drills the battalion is divided into three crews, all of which are officered by cadets appointed according to their various grades. Cadet S. Dana Greene, Jr., standing No. 1 on the merit roll, carries the title of Cadet-Lieut. Commander, and is in charge of the battalion. The other officers are:

Cadet-Lieut. 1st division, J. B. Jackson; 2d, G. W. Street; 3d, Harry George; 4th, F. L. Chapin.

Cadet Master 1st division, J. H. Barnard; 2d, T. S. O'Leary; 3d, Alfred P. Agee; 4th, W. J. Wilson.

Cadet-Ensign, 1st division, A. S. Keith; 2d, R. W. Barkley; 3d, T. S. Gignilliat; 4th, T. V. Toney.

Cadet-Adjutant, E. W. Dalrymple.

First Captain of Gun Crews.—1st crew, W. S. Aldrich; 2d, C. T. Brady; 3d, Charles E. Sweeting; 4th, R. C. Alexander; 5th, B. E. Thurston; 6th, R. T. Frazier; 7th, George O. Stout; 8th, E. B. Weeks; 9th, Robert H. Woods; 10th, Thomas A. Witherspoon; 11th, Harry C. Pettit; 12th, Frank R. Colvin.

Second Captains of Gun Crews.—1st crew, F. E. Curtis; 2d, Isaac K. Seymour; 3d, Charles W. Hazeltine; 4th, S. H. Williamson; 5th, Charles H. Hayes; 6th, Wm. R. Shoemaker; 7th, Albert M. Beecher; 8th, Herbert McNulta; 9th, H. P. Jones, Jr.; 10th, Thomas H. Leary; 11th, Wirt McCreary; 12th, John R. Harrell.

The following cadet officers have charge of boats at the Naval Tactics drill:

Van Division.—Boat No. 1, Cadet-Lieut. J. B. Jackson; No. 2, Cadet-Ensign E. W. Dalrymple; No. 3, Cadet-Ensign A. S. Keith; No. 4, Cadet-Master John H. Barnard.

Centre Division.—Boat 5, Cadet-Lieut. Harry George; No. 6, Cadet-Ensign T. V. Toney; No. 7, Cadet-Ensign T. H. Gignilliat; No. 8, Cadet-Master A. P. Agee.

Rear Division.—Boat 9, Cadet-Master T. S. O'Leary; No. 10, Cadet-Master W. J. Wilson; No. 11, Cadet-Ensign R. W. Barkley; No. 12, Cadet-Lieut. George W. Street.

The first list of officers have charge of the battalion at general formations. They were appointed at the end of the cruise, but since then Cadets Mitchell and Jackson, J. A., have been detached, and Cadet Barkley promoted to Cadet-Ensign, vice Jackson; Aldrich to Gun Captain, and Barkley and Woods to Gun Captains, vice Mitchell.

Col. Wetherill, of Oxford, Md., accompanied by Gen. Oliphant, of Trenton, New Jersey, and Gen. Owen, of Philadelphia, paid a visit to Prof. L. S. Prud'homme, at the Naval Academy last week. The visitors came in the yacht *Willie*, of Oxford.

The hop season was inaugurated at the Naval Academy Saturday night, and proved an enjoyable event.

At the weekly meeting of the Marine Literary Society, Monday night, the question for debate was "Is Country life Preferable to City life?" The President decided it was, and rendered a decision in the affirmative.

Lieut. James H. Bull, and Ensign A. E. Culver, have reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

Cadet James E. McCusker, of Annapolis, failed to pass the examination and join his class at the Academy after having been reinstated.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1882.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie has resumed the position of president of the board of appraisal of stock in Engineers' stores.

Gen. J. C. Robie, of the 28th Brigade, of the National

Guard of New York, who lost sight of one eye at the battle of Camden, N. C., and who is father to Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, is at present the guest of his son at the yard.

Orders were received in the Construction Department, Oct. 10, to proceed with the repairs of the *Shenandoah*.

Boatswain James Nash has been placed on waiting orders, in addition to those previously mentioned in the JOURNAL.

The whole number of vessels launched at this yard is 33, of which the *Vandalia* was the last in 1874.

The mechanic longest employed at this yard is the present quartermaster of joiners, Mr. A. A. Lake, who entered the department as an apprentice more than half a century ago. The second on the list of long service is Mr. Frank Symonds, the clerk to Mr. Chandler. Mr. Otis Little has served longest as master workman, and during his long administration has superintended the building of a majority of the workshops and residences in the yard, including also work on the dry dock, most of its present system of drainage, reservoirs, etc.

Both the caisson and gates to the dry dock are said to be in a badly decayed condition, and the subject has been properly reported to the department, resulting in nothing but some slight patching until they are said to be unsafe.

Shipwrights commenced preparing the bilge and keel block in the dry dock this morning for the taking in of the *Shenandoah*. If the weather permits she will be taken into dock Friday.

An unusual large number of visitors have been in the yard daily during our glorious Indian summer; an average of over 120 names register every day at the museum.

A party of 49 young ladies from the Lasell seminary, at Auburndale, Mass., accompanied by a matron and two male professors, visited the yard last Tuesday.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

LIST OF OFFICERS, OCTOBER 1, 1882.

U. S. Flagship *Tennessee*, (1st Rate).—Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, commanding squadron.

Personal Staff: Capt. R. F. Bradford, Chief of Staff; Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Secretary; Lieut. W. S. Cowles, Flag Lieut.; Ensign R. T. Mulligan, Sig. Officer; Cadet Midn. H. Eldredge, Aid.

Capt. R. F. Bradford, comdg.
Lieut. Comdr. N. M. Dyer, Ex. Officer, and E. L. Amory, Nav. Lieutenant. E. H. Gheen, E. W. Remy, R. P. Rodgers, G. W. Tyler, and J. O. Wilson.

Master F. S. Carter.
Midshipman J. S. Waiters.

Cadet Midshipmen H. K. White, H. B. Wilson, Geo. Clark, O. E. Walter, C. W. Stewart, J. L. Jayne, H. H. Konkel, and H. H. Fames.

Chief Engineer F. J. McKim, Fleet Engineer.
Med. Inspector T. W. Leach, Fleet Surgeon.

Paymaster A. S. Kenny, Fleet Paymaster.
Capt. W. S. Muse, Fleet Marine Officer.

P. A. Engineers L. W. Robinson and J. D. Ford.
P. A. Surgeons J. H. Gaines and W. A. McClurg.

Chaplain T. A. Gill.
Asst. Engineers E. S. Griffin, W. F. Durand, and H. Hall.

Cadet Engineers E. Theiss and F. Miller.
Pay Clerks G. B. Kimberly and G. E. VanBrunt.

Boatswain Alex. McCone, Gunner Cornelius Dugan, Carpenter J. E. Cox, and Sailmaker G. T. Douglass.

U. S. S. *Vandalia*, (2d Rate).—Captain R. B. Wallace.
Lieut. Comdr. B. P. Lambertson, Ex. Officer.

Lieutenants Charles Belknap, Navigator; S. C. Paine, J. K. Cogswell, and W. H. Turner.

Masters W. A. Marshall and W. H. Nostrand.
Midshipman W. L. Burdick; Cadet Midshipmen S. S. Wood, W. B. Duncan, H. A. Horst, and W. N. King.

Surgeon G. R. Brush; P. A. Surgeon C. W. Deane, and Paymaster W. N. Vawter.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson; P. A. Engineer E. A. Magee; Cadet Engineers L. D. Minor, C. E. Romwell, and W. B. Day.

1st Lieut. Marines G. O. Reid and Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Pattison.

Boatswain Woodward Carter; Gunner A. A. Phelps; Carpenter D. W. A. Nash, and Sailmaker M. W. Watkins.

U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, (3d Rate).—With the exception of an addition on her poop deck, some spars on her mizen mast, and her bulwarks built a little higher, is just the same as when she fought the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama*. Her original guns were replaced by others with the exception of her 11 in. pivot gun, which is still mounted as in its original position, and which is credited with being the chief stand-by in her famous fight, and giving the death blow to the *Alabama*. The following is a list of her present officers:

Commander W. R. Bridgman.
Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Dickins.

Lieutenants J. V. B. Blocker, Navigator; Wm. A. Hadden, and J. W. Graydon.

Masters O. W. Lowry and W. C. Cowles.
Midshipman Jas. H. Hetherington; Cadet Midshipmen R. P. Forshaw, A. B. Hanson, W. B. M. Field, and E. A. Anderson.

P. A. Surgeon C. U. Gravatt and P. A. Paymaster J. N. Spel.

Chief Engineer W. S. Smith; P. A. Engineer R. W. Milligan; Asst. Engineer F. J. Schell; Cadet Engineers R. W. Gatewood and C. C. Willis.

2d Lieut. Marines W. P. Biddle and Paymaster's Clerk F. C. Ford.

U. S. S. *Fantic*, (3d Rate).—Comdr. E. T. Woodward, Captain.
Lieutenants Wm. C. Gibson, Ex. Officer; E. S. Prime, Navigator; W. Kilburn, and F. E. Greene.

Master J. C. Colwell.
Ensigns H. T. Mayo and W. S. Benson.

Cadet Midshipmen F. G. McWhorter, W. L. Howard, and M. Johnston.

Chief Engineer W. D. Smith; P. A. Engineer Chas. F. Nagle; Asst. Engineers G. H. T. Babbitt and W. D. Weaver.

P. A. Surgeon H. P. Harvey and P. A. Paymaster C. M. Ray.

U. S. S. *Enterprise*, (3d Rate).—Comdr. E. M. Shepard, Captain.
Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Book, Ex. Officer.

Lieutenant G. Rich, Navigator.
Masters M. A. Shufeldt, A. Reynolds, and D. Peacock.

Ensigns W. G. Hannum, N. J. L. T. Halpine, and Ed. Loyd, Jr.
Midshipmen W. J. Sears, R. T. Lopez, and R. O. Bitler.

P. A. Surgeon M. O. Drennan and P. A. Paymaster Jas. A. Ring.
Chief Engineer R. L. Harris; P. A. Engineer C. J. Highburgh; Asst. Engineers G. W. McElroy and John H. Baker; Cadet Engineer Albert Morris.

2d Lieut. Marines T. G. Fillette and Paymaster's Clerk H. D. Alexander.

U. S. S. *Alliance*, (3d Rate).—Comdr. G. H. Wadleigh, Captain.
Lieutenants C. H. West, Ex. Officer; C. P. Perkins, Navigator; W. E. B. Delahay, and J. P. J. Angur.

Masters O. E. Lisher and M. K. Schwenk.
Ensigns P. J. Werlich and R. M. Hughes.

Cadet Midshipman F. A. McNutt, W. T. Paine, and F. Parker.
P. A. Surgeon H. C. Ekelstein and P. A. Paymaster W. C. McGowan.

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap; P. A. Engineer J. Brown; Asst. Engineers E. T. Hall and W. H. Alderidge.

1st Lieut. Marines G. F. Elliott and Paymaster's Clerk E. S. Updike.

GEN. Sir Archibald Allison's Committee on the Channel Tunnel has made a report unfavorable to the project as dangerous to England, and the report of the committee is supported by still stronger objections to the tunnel from Gen. Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge.

THE fact that King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway had his life insured for six hundred thousand crowns, or about \$162,000, before making his recent tour among his Norwegian subjects, has excited much comment by its grim significance. Later accounts show that the disaffection of the Norwegians is steadily growing more and more serious.

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spondent on the education of the Army, to which the
War Department has of late years devoted much atten-
tion, and also a good deal of money. Suggestions of
methods and improvements which look to the success
of the experiment, and especially from those working
under the post school system, are always valuable, and
therefore we gladly give place to the letter of our in-
telligent and experienced correspondent.

The present first class of naval cadets, counting the
former classes of cadet midshipmen and of cadet engi-
neers, is composed of 63 members. Under the pro-
visions of the Naval bill there are no cadet midshipmen
or cadet engineers at the Academy; all are designated
as naval cadets. The change materially affects the
rank of members of the class. Instead of five stars in
the first class of cadet midshipmen under the old
regime, there are to be added eight stars of the former
class of cadet engineers, which have now been merged
into one class. The result of the change will be a zealous
rivalry between the former cadet midshipmen and
the cadet engineers as to who shall be the leading stars
of the class.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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GEORGE H. THOMAS.*

THE Life of Major-General George H. Thomas, by
Thomas B. Van Horne, U. S. A., presents to view in
all its grand proportions what is unquestionably one
of the most heroic figures of our war of the Rebellion.
Justice has never been done to Thomas, his biographer
thinks, and for this reason his narrative assumes through-
out the form of an argument directed against those
who have in his judgment failed to estimate his hero at
his true proportions. Chief among these is Gen. Grant,
and the late Commander-in-Chief, and his biographer
Badeau, are criticised with no sparing hand. Thomas
is quoted as saying that "he knew Gen. Grant did not
like him, but that he had never said or done anything
to cause such a feeling; the only reason he could ever
imagine for Grant's feeling toward him was that after
the battle of Shiloh, when Halleck assumed command,
Grant's army was commanded by him (Gen. Thomas),
and that Grant rankled under the remembrance of it, in
fact he was, as the General wrote to me from Washing-
ton, 'vindictive.'" It is but fair to say that the inter-
course between Grant and Thomas, as described by
Chaplain Van Horne, does not give us the impression
that the somewhat strained relations that appear to have
existed all along between the two was due to any pre-
judice on Grant's part. The mental habits of the two
men were entirely different, and Grant in common with
others undoubtedly considered Thomas too deliberate in
his mental operations to be depended upon for prompt
action in an emergency, and too distrustful of his own
powers to be left to act independently. It is the chief
purpose of his biographer to correct these impressions,
and from first to last his narrative is, as we have said,
cast in the form of an argument against them.
"Gen. Thomas," he tells us, "was not slow as a
general, and yet it has been alleged by partisan histo-
rians that he was sluggish. If to be dignified and man-
ifestly deliberate in personal movements and speech; if
to ride slowly on a horse which reflected in his paces,
his rider's freedom from ostentation and from the affec-
tations of dash and spirit which some commanders
exalt to the plane of generalship; if to withhold a
battle in waiting for adequate preparations against pub-
lic clamor and official impatience; if to resist precipi-
tate operations when haste was not an element of
success; if one or all of these facts are proofs of slug-
gishness, then was Thomas slow indeed. It would
have been unseemly for a man of such proportions and
marked expression of self-poise and power, to be given
to the quick bodily motions and mental agitation, which
flow from a mercurial temperament and an ostentatious
spirit. And swiftness as a general is not inconsistent
with a thorough exhaustive preparation, or with an un-
willingness to strike a blow when by waiting it could be
made more forcible."

"There was no slowness," we are told, "on the part
of Thomas in his first battle (Mill Springs), since with
unsurpassed quickness he provided for every contin-
gency, and by one blow, which was made possible by
previous disposition, gained a brilliant victory; and he
did this while inspiring his soldiers by his own presence
in the line of battle, and by his unflinching exposure to
a common danger. His conduct of this battle was a
combination of deliberate strategy and tactical disposi-
tions, with the quick inspiration that comes to great
generals in trying emergencies." "If Grant meant by
stating Thomas was slow, that he was reluctant to fight
a battle until he was prepared, Grant was right. If he

*The Life of Major-General George H. Thomas. By Thomas
B. Van Horne, U. S. A., author of "History of Army of the Cum-
berland," with portrait and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's
Sons. 1882.

meant that Thomas was slow in preparing for the battle, Grant was wrong. Thomas was not over cautious at Nashville, or any where else. He was bold always, without being rash; and cautious without being timid. No general was more cautious when there was need of caution, and no one ever bolder or more forceful when the time for action came; nor was there ever a general more stubborn when required to act against his own judgment." "It is true that Thomas always insisted on adequate preparations, and his disposition in this regard was indicated by his uniform success. No American general surpassed General Thomas, if any equalled him, in discerning beforehand what forces and preparations were needed for campaign and battle." Speaking of the pursuit of Hood's army, Chaplain Van Horne asks: "When, during the war under corresponding or different circumstances, was a defeated army followed so far, so vigorously, or so disastrously to itself? And if the adverse circumstances of this pursuit are considered, the assumption can be sustained that it surpassed all other efforts to destroy armies in retreat that were made during the war. All things considered, the victory at Nashville transcended all other victories of the war, and no other pursuit so fully supplemented a decisive victory in effecting the destruction of an army."

We are asked to believe that it was not Thomas, but others who were open to the censure of undue tardiness. At Chattanooga "General Grant's pronounced plan of battle utterly miscarried through General Sherman's delay in attacking the enemy's flank, whether this delay resulted from defeat of plan or default in execution." The conflict of Franklin was, it is also asserted, made possible by the fact that Thomas's orders were not promptly obeyed. "The late withdrawal from Columbia (by Schofield) endangered the little army at Spring Hill, and made it possible for Hood to attack at Franklin." Hood's plan of holding Schofield at Columbia until he moved a force in the rear of the National Army, was successful in its first stages owing to the fact "that Schofield maintained his position at Columbia; after a turning movement was fully developed, and against the explicit instructions of Thomas." The same complaint is made of Schofield's action at Nashville, and we are told of Gen. Thomas that "at this time" (the time of the council of war preceding the battle) "and ever afterwards, he regarded General Schofield as unfriendly to himself." In this declaration the biographer revives a controversy which has already spent itself through other channels.

During a railroad accident which occurred at Norfolk, while General Thomas was on his way from Richmond to Washington, he received an injury to the spine from which he never recovered. This continued spinal lameness was one cause, at least, of his slow riding and deliberate personal movements, so noticeable during the war. It is to this injury, we may say here, that his biographer ascribes the letter Thomas wrote on the 18th of January, 1861, inquiring as to the position of Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute. It was upon this letter, written nearly three months before the attack on Fort Sumter, and with sole reference to securing employment in the event of his resignation from the Army for disability, that was based the charge that Thomas coquetted with the South before he cast in his fortunes with the Government.

The worthy chaplain is fond of presenting his hero in contrast to General Sherman, of whose Atlanta campaign and march to the sea he has a small opinion. In rejecting General Thomas's suggestions concerning the former, General Sherman, he assures us, "lost the supreme opportunity of the Atlanta campaign." "And had General Thomas been permitted to execute his own plan, his army would have been firmly planted on Johnston's communications at Resaca, before either the whole or a part of his army could have marched from Dalton. General Thomas was as sanguine that he could have whipped Johnston's entire army with his own as that he could have moved through Snake Creek Gap without his knowledge." "In this campaign General Thomas approved of no movement which was a failure; he disapproved of none which was a success, and whenever his advice was rejected the outcome proved that his plan would have met with every condition of success."

"The responsibility for the failure to arrest the advance of Hood south of Nashville," it is further declared, "did not rest upon Thomas, but upon the general who precipitated the situation in Tennessee, by withdrawing more than sixty thousand men, before an army adequate for a decisive battle had been concentrated for Thomas." "The situation at Nashville was, from first to last, complicated with Sherman's march to the sea. General Canby was patrolling the Mississippi

to prevent the transfer of troops from the west bank of that river to Hood; and General Thomas was required at first, to fight before he was fully prepared, and then, when an action was impossible, in order that Canby might move to the support of General Sherman when he should touch the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean, or make a diversion somewhere in the South to prevent a concentration against his army of more than sixty thousand men. It was not enough that this great army should have been eliminated from western operations, detailing upon Thomas a campaign overcharged with embarrassments; but he was also commanded to fight a battle against his own judgment, to release Canby from duty on the Mississippi that he might co-operate with Sherman in the outcome of his march through a State where there was no great army to offer resistance, and but few organized troops to witness his progress, except from safe seclusion."

That Thomas was modest, even to diffidence, is best shown by an anecdote told by General Humphreys in a letter to General De Peyster. At a meeting of a social club in Washington, says General H., "General Thomas was present and gave us an account of his Nashville campaign, illustrated by maps. There were only about fifteen persons present. The exceeding modesty and diffidence of General Thomas made a very strong impression on me. He reminded me of a diffident youth at West Point undergoing the yearly examination, whose suffering on such occasions, only those afflicted with diffidence can comprehend and remember, which they do to the last days of their lives. The perspiration gathered profusely on his forehead. The painful diffidence in a man who had had such experiences greatly surprised me, and its simplicity almost amused me."

But this diffidence did not affect Thomas's self-reliance as a soldier. He was eager, even at an early stage of the war, to hold an independent command, and the impression that he was unwilling to assume responsibility was wholly unjust. It was self-abnegation and not self-distrust that led him at Corinth to request General Halleck to relieve him from the command of the "Right Wing" of the Army of the Tennessee, and transfer him with his old division to the Army of the Ohio, in order that Gen. Grant might be restored to his former position. "He did this because he had learned that Gen. Grant had been deeply hurt by his removal from the leadership of that Army." It was not his extreme modesty and distrust of his own ability as a general, as even his friends have supposed, that induced him to ask that the command which had been turned over to him after Corinth should be restored to Buell. "His request," his biographer tells us, "was based primarily on the fact that Buell had completed his preparations to move against the enemy; and secondly, on his own embarrassments in taking the responsibility of commanding an army on the eve of battle." But this last statement, we must warn his eulogist, will be taken by many as substantially a confession of judgment. "It should also be stated," he goes on to say, however, "that while General Thomas desired an independent command, it was not pleasant to him to supersede another general. His idea of enlarged command was to have his forces multiplied in his own hands, and thus be promoted without the displacement of another commander. This, certainly, was a noble aspiration; one that harmonized with the transcendent excellence attributed to him by his friends."

At the same time, it must be admitted that it was difficult of application to the actual circumstances of a war in which everything was new and untried, and the selection of officers for given commands was to so large a degree tentative. Thomas's reluctance to supersede Rosecrans was mainly for fear of external political complications. "He had protested against the assignment of General Rosecrans over himself to command the Army of the Cumberland from regard to an important principle in the administration of military affairs; but was now unwilling to supersede him, in spite of the fact that Rosecrans's commission had been arbitrarily antedated. Thus anxious, as he frankly expressed himself to be, to command an army, he was still unwilling to accept such command unless it came to him without the menace of political complications, and without the humiliation of another general. He was, doubtless, over sensitive as to his own liability to imputed intrigue for advancement, and ever reluctant to accept a command in room of another general. But these errors, if errors they should be called, evinced on the one hand his abhorrence of unfair means of securing promotion, and on the other unusual magnanimity."

And thus is the "personal equation," which even in the case of Thomas disturbed the even balance of judgment in matters personal, accounted for.

But, making due allowance for the eulogy of enthusiastic biography, there is little to criticize in the estimate

that Chaplain Van Horne presents of Thomas. No one of our great soldiers can better endure the sifting of critical judgment, and no other presents a more symmetrical picture of noble manhood for the imitation of the youthful soldier. "His country, its integrity and destiny, commanded extreme devotion." "His benevolence was as brave and strong as his patriotism." "He was chaste in life and conversation. Immorality of every type was revolting to him, and vice odious. His taste was elevated as shown in the appointments of his home, and his choice of books and friends. His culture was broad and refined, the result of constant study of the natural sciences, the science of government and war, literature, history, and religious truth." "He was positive in his opinions but free from intolerance. To him wrong and revenge were equally abhorrent, right and mercy equally attractive." "He was as modest as a strong man conscious of his strength could be. He was not in the least degree ostentatious, and always avoided orations and proposed demonstrations in his honor." He asked no more than he considered the just reward for his service, declining the appointments of brevet lieutenant-general and general, declaring that his services since the war did not merit so high a compliment, and that it was too late to be regarded as a compliment, if conferred for services during the war. He firmly resisted the persuasion to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, declaring his preference for the position of an Army officer "to being placed in any other position under the Government." He added: "I am also afraid that the military arm is becoming more or less infested with politics; let us by all means keep that hand of the public service free from the taint of intrigue and party strife." When asked to accept gifts he declared: "While fully appreciating the motives which induce these kind offers, I contend that I cannot accept them and be wholly independent. Whatever my services were, they were rendered to the country, and whatever reward for these services the Government might offer me, I could accept freely without being under obligations to any person; but if I accept gifts from one or more individual citizens who owe me nothing more than respect and esteem, by doing so I place myself under obligations to them, which I could not cancel as a private citizen, and would not as a public officer; and to hold myself wholly independent, I make it a rule of my life to refuse all such offerings." He was a firm believer in the Christian religion "and in integrity of character, in purity of life, in extreme regard for the right and true, in the performance of duty as demanded by affection, friendship and citizenship, in benevolence and charity, in justice and generosity to known enemies, and in firmness of faith, he exemplified in his daily life the teachings of the divine founder of Christianity. His chief fault was violence of temper, but the recurrence of outbursts of passion only after long intervals, proved that he overcame a strong natural tendency in maintaining habitual self-control."

All things considered the one who takes George H. Thomas as his model of soldierly character cannot surely go far wrong, and we most cordially commend Chaplain Van Horne's biography to the study of our officers.

The Regulations of the Navy, of which a new edition is to be printed, are now being revised by the Secretary of the Navy from the proof sheets received from the printer. They are first examined by Commodore Semmes, who can make any suggestions as to omissions which should be supplied. The Regulations were first taken in hand by Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson, who embodied in them all the applicable General Orders and Circulars issued since 1876, and his work was so well executed as to call forth a complimentary letter from Secretary Chandler. It is the impression that the new Regulations will contain nothing radically different from the old ones. They will be better arranged, and the paragraphs will be numbered consecutively through the entire book, instead of for each chapter only. The form and type are the same as those of the old edition.

The private journals of the late Lieutenant De Long are said to be models of neatness and accuracy. That which he kept on the *Jeannette*, a volume of five or six hundred pages, which will make four times as many of close ruled foolscap, scarcely bears a blot or an interlineation. It shows with what deliberation and care he performed every act required of him. His two ice journals, good sized pocket note books, although written in pencil and in some places blurred by dampness and exposure, are not less remarkable than his large journal, written up at leisure on the *Jeannette*. The same neatness, accuracy and abundant detail per-

vade them from the beginning to the end, and his last entries, though brief, indicate his true composure under all circumstances. A slight variation of his peculiar, but positively handsome penmanship, is all that is different from the thousands of pages previously written by him. Sketches and drawings intersperse all the journals, and a vein of humor frequently crops out. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy, after having had these journals copied, will hand over the originals to Mrs. De Long. They are semi-official, and abound in valuable scientific and geographical matter.

The clean official log-books of the *Jeannette*, deposited in the Bureau of Navigation, were also written by Lieut. De Long, and are models of neatness and accuracy.

Broad Arrow laments the disappearance of what it calls "squirearchy" from the British army. The agricultural decadence of England has seriously crippled the fortunes of land owners, and even now, says our English contemporary, "the troubles of the squires cause our cavalry to remain half officered, and regiment after regiment has to leave our shores without its proper complement in the commissioned ranks because few candidates come forward for cavalry commissions. The squire, the man with horse-loving sons of blood and sinew, can no longer sustain the cost of paying heavily for the honor of supplying the fighting material for a cavalry charge in defence of our trade and manufactures, while those interested in the latter don't see the profit of investing the cost of an expensive education for such a poor return as what formerly sufficed for the mere honor-loving sons of the much-condemned squire. . . . Brown, a quiet fellow, son of the successful jockey and horsedealer, goes into the Heavies. Moss, whose mother was evidently a pretty Jewess, and whose father was said to be a noble master of foxhounds, spends his money like a gentleman in the Lancers, is a first rate amateur actor, and the head and front of all that is jolly in the regiment. De Smiff, whose mother enjoys a heavy royalty from a patent bleaching process, and married a Swiss courier because he represented himself as Baron De Smiff, is a good-natured little fellow, and never complains of the heavy contributions levied on him for all purposes, from the regimental drag to the cheques on the agent for unlimited loo in the major's quarters. But these excellent fellows are hardly the sort of men who filled up the chinks of the cavalry edifice in the old squirearchical days, and though they will ride straight, fight bravely, and do their duty as Englishmen should do in the time of trial, it cannot be denied that the fallen fortunes of the squires mark a distinct evil for the military service under the present strict conditions of high educational and personal qualifications and utterly inadequate pay. When we have less sacrifice to traffic and more justice to the land the squires may be again found able to send their sons into the service in sufficient numbers to serve their country gratis."

It is the intention of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., to break camp at Gaithersburg, Md., some time in November, when the troops of the 2d U. S. Artillery will return to their permanent stations, Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry. The camp has been a genuine success in each and every aspect; the officers and soldiers have gained increased knowledge of their profession; many pleasant acquaintances have been formed, and hospitality and sociability have been the order of the day. It is, we understand, the present intention that the encampment shall be an annual custom, as but little additional expense is incurred and a great deal of good gained.

THE Second Auditor of the Treasury has received thus far 1,346 claims of retired officers of the Army for longevity under the Tyler decision, and have passed upon and submitted to the Second Comptroller for final adjudication 227 of that number. This would seem to be pretty fair progress according to what was predicted some time ago. Comptroller Upton has examined and favorably recommended the payment of the major portion of that number.

Work in the future, however, on this class of claims does not bid fair to be so rapid as during the past two months. There seems to be a lack of harmony existing between the two offices. This was made evident by the opinion of Comptroller Upton on the case of Col. Wager Swayne, which we published in full last week. The Second Auditor, in passing upon these claims, assumes that the officers of the Army were properly paid up to the time of the passage of the law in June, 1870, upon a proper construction of which the Tyler claim was based, and in the examination of the accounts he has determined not to go back of that period. The Second Comptroller, on the other hand, maintains that

they should be examined from the time the officer entered the Army. The Auditor's office claim that if their views on this subject are adopted by the other office the claims can be disposed of three to one quicker than if they are compelled to examine into accounts of officers from the time they entered the service. It is to be hoped that the two offices will act together, as work on the claims would be seriously impaired if they were at loggerheads.

WE have received a copy of the printed brief of Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Infantry, in the Carr Court of Inquiry. It consists mainly of a review of the history of the Cibicu trouble, and a statement of the respective actions of Generals Willcox and Carr with reference to it. Capt. Egbert says: "The message of Gen. Carr of August 1st, sent August 4th to Department Headquarters, was not calculated to excite any apprehension of serious trouble. It expressed doubts of the existence of any, and promised further information. As an old post commander myself, I may be permitted to say that my own reports of Indian troubles brewing were usually couched in similar language, and that I rarely received from the renowned soldiers under whom I have had the honor of serving, even as much instruction as the answer of the Department Commander conveyed, until I had given the confirmation or refutation of the reports first received. And here I ask to be permitted to say, in reply to the adverse criticism of the defence, that I fail to discover in any of the despatches of the Department Commander any hesitation to give positive instructions to his subordinates, any desire to shift the least responsibility from his own shoulders, any hesitation or equivocation. On the contrary—extremely to the contrary—I find in his every word and action at this juncture, both in the evidence before the court, and in that which, to my regret, has not been admitted, an honest, manly desire and effort, loyally to assist and support the Post Commander of Fort Apache. Hastening to the rescue, he received at Phoenix the news that the Apache command had escaped the reported massacre, and that Fort Apache was safe. His message of joyful congratulation seems to me to have been most sincere and heartfelt. It is in the hands of the defence. I disclaim for Gen. Willcox any personal feeling in this entire matter up to the receipt of the letter of December 8, 1881; and I claim for him that since that date, he has acted entirely for what he considered the interest of the service, without regard to any unfriendly feeling that letter may have excited."

Accompanying the brief of Capt. Egbert we have an interesting report by Major D. Perry, 6th Cavalry, and Major A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, of the operations of the troops under their command.

NOTHING definite will be known concerning the promotions consequent upon the retirement of General McDowell, on the 15th Oct., before the return of Secretary Lincoln, on Saturday. It can be said with knowledge that the authorities at Army headquarters had not acted upon the matter prior to the departure of Secretary Lincoln. It has been talked over of course, and perhaps more thoroughly on Monday, when Generals Sherman, Drum, Benét, Ingalls and one or two other heads of bureaus were in the Secretary's office, than on any previous occasion. Secretary Lincoln then proclaimed that he was unadvised as to what action the President intended to take, and said that he expected to hear nothing until he met the President and cabinet in New York. The prevailing opinion is that the President will not go down the list to select the major general, but will follow the rule of seniority, thus making General Pope major general, vice McDowell, retired. It is also expected that Colonel Getty will receive a well deserved promotion to brigadier general.

MAJOR-GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., takes command Saturday, Oct. 15, of the Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, vice Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., who goes on the retired list. It is but just to say that the Army, by the retirement of Gen. McDowell, loses from the active list an officer of the highest culture and attainments, and one of the best executive officers it has ever had. A despatch from San Francisco reports that Gen. McDowell was given a grand reception on Wednesday night, Oct. 11, at the Occidental Hotel, by the officers of Engineers, Ordnance, 1st Artillery, 1st Cavalry, and 8th Infantry. It was one of the finest receptions ever held in San Francisco. Gen. McDowell has taken a residence in the fashionable portion of the city and will not go East.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Boston Herald* says: "The employment of carrier pigeons as couriers be-

tween military stations in Arizona and other sections of the Western country, where the telegraph lines are being constantly interfered with by the hostiles, is receiving the serious attention of the War Office. In a letter of the 5th ult., from Fort Townsend, Wyoming, Gen. Nelson A. Miles says they can be made very useful in this direction, as he has demonstrated to his entire satisfaction, and Gen. Hazen, the chief signal officer, who is testing every plan and suggestion looking to the greater efficiency of his bureau and increased benefit to the general public, has taken the subject actively in hand, desiring to make this agency a valuable ally of the Army in its conflicts on behalf of civilization against barbarism. For 200 miles these pigeons will travel as fast as the railroad rapid mail, and, through a hostile country, will reach their destination more surely than most men."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that the British Admiralty have decided to arm 14 fast and powerful ocean mail steamers, and to send them forthwith to cruise in the Indian Ocean, the China Seas, and on the Australian Station. Fifty additional steamers have been surveyed and reported upon as in proper condition to act as armed cruisers, and should complications arise out of the Egyptian question at all likely to involve them in hostilities with a rival naval power, these will at once be armed and despatched to various quarters of the globe, to safeguard England's ocean highways, and convey grain laden ships to her shores, so as to insure an uninterrupted food supply, while the regular men-of-war are employed on more serious work. Sixty guns have been ordered for the 12 cruisers now being armed, besides 48 Nordenfeldt machine guns, and the usual service allowance of ammunition for each gun. Every cruiser will carry four M. L. 64 pounders, one B. L. 40 pounder, and four machine guns.

The *Gazette* adds: "We have the Egyptian imbroglio on hand, and arming fourteen cruisers, while keeping fifty more in reserve, is a very good card to play, in the face of the naval powers of Europe. It proves the vast resources of England to be real, and sufficient for all emergencies. But, after all, it is only a game of 'brag,' unless, indeed, the government is prepared to follow up the Egyptian campaign with a policy of deeds, and not words."

THE age of a good oaken ship is about three-score years and ten—with chance of years beyond. During the year 1875-6, there were 639 British vessels wrecked and destroyed between the tender years of three and ten; 1,032 between eleven and fourteen years; 1,414 between fifteen and thirty years; 611 between thirty and fifty years; 80 between fifty and sixty years; 41 between sixty and seventy years; 12 between eighty and ninety years; 2 between ninety and one hundred years, and 2 over a hundred years. All these old ships that had for so many years buffeted the storms of all climes were wooden hulls. It remains to be seen in the next century what will be the endurance of iron or steel hulls.

COMMODORE R. W. SHUFELDT has been appointed President of the Naval Advisory Board organized under the provisions of the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, in relation to building the two new cruisers. The members will consist of Commander J. A. Howell, Lieut. E. W. Very, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, and two civilian experts to be designated hereafter as members.

THE proposed plan of having a competitive drill between militia organizations from all parts of the country in Washington, at the time of the Garfield Memorial Fair next month, is still undecided. The parties who have it in charge are eager to bring it about, but some doubt is expressed about raising a sum sufficient from the citizens of Washington to make it an object for the companies to come there. This will be the only drawback to the project. The committee desire to raise \$3,500, to be made into three prizes.

THE Board of which Captain Alexander A. Semmes is president, appointed in accordance with section 2 of the Naval Appropriation bill, to examine and report upon the condition of all naval vessels not in actual sea service, have spent several days this week in the examination of vessels at the Washington Navy-yard. On Thursday they met at the Navy Department to organize and map out a plan for future work. They will confer with the Secretary of the Navy upon his return relative to the yards they shall next visit.

SECRETARIES Lincoln and Chandler have been absent from Washington during the week. They attended the Cabinet meeting at New York on Tuesday, and left

with the President for Boston on Wednesday. It is expected that upon their return we shall know something with reference to the new Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy. General Sherman is acting secretary during the absence of Secretary Lincoln.

The report of the Magazine Gun Board has been approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance, and the Department is now in communication with manufacturers looking toward the construction of the three guns recommended. About twenty-five hundred in all will be ordered.

Last week we gave a correct list of the officers on General Recruiting Service under the new detail. This week we give in our Army columns a similar list of the officers on General Mounted Recruiting Service.

The two civilians to be selected as members of the new Advisory Board on the construction of the two steel cruisers, will be designated next week. The board will not convene until Commodore Shufeldt returns East.

The late Assistant Surgeons Eugene D. Schue and Thomas M. Wente, 19th Infantry, were both members of the Army Mutual Aid Association. These are the only two members of the association who have died during the past month.

Chief Engineer Melville has completed his report on the *Jeannette* expedition, and will submit it to the Secretary of the Navy this week.

The estimates for the expense of the Navy for the coming year are all in.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of Oct. 8, says: Naval Constructor W. H. Varney has gone to Washington to try and get an additional appropriation for his department. Assistant Naval Constructor Mallet has left for his home in Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. B. B. Taylor, commanding the *Franklin*, returned from leave yesterday. Surg. E. S. Bogart, in charge of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the yard, returns from a five weeks' leave of absence to-day.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. D. Nelson, U. S. A., retired, were guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10, and also H. G. Sicks, Jr., 7th Cav., U. S. A.

CARDS for the wedding of Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Masbrouck, the new commandant of cadets at West Point, to Miss Warren, of Buffalo, N. Y., to occur on the 24th October, have been received by the many friends of the contracting parties in Washington.

Col. Frank Bridgman, Pay Department, returned to his desk in the old War Department building, from his summer vacation, on Thursday, looking well.

Lieut. Henry M. Jacoby, U. S. N., has returned from Lackawanna, and is living at 542 North 10th street, Philadelphia. He states that his eyes are much improved, and that he has assurance from his physicians that there will be no permanent disability.

The engagement is announced of the daughter of Lieut. Col. William W. Burns to Dr. Magruder, of Washington. The wedding will take place during the autumn. The contracting parties are both well known and highly esteemed in society circles in Washington.

Judge Advocate General David G. Swaim, U. S. A., arrived in Washington from his summer's tour of inspection trip West on Thursday. He was accompanied by Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, from Cincinnati to Washington.

A WASHINGTON paper of October 12 says: A marriage is to be solemnized to-night at the residence of Admiral Jenkins under most romantic and pathetic circumstances. It will be that of his daughter and Lieut. Converse, who was shot in the head by the Apaches this summer. The ball was too near the brain to be extracted, but he has lost his eye and another surgical operation is to be performed on it, which he urged must not be before his marriage. Of course, the wedding will be as quiet as possible.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, October 12.

Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

Adjutant-General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., is expected back at Newport Barracks, Ky., early next week, from a short leave.

Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., has been appointed one of a committee to select the team to represent the National Guard in the International Rifle Match in England next year.

At noon, October 12, the ferryboat *America*, of the Hamilton avenue line, was approaching the New York shore when an old man dropped himself from the boat into the water. The Governor's Island boat *Atlantic* was passing astern of the ferryboat at the time, and Capt. Feeney saw the old man struggling in the water. A boat was launched from the *Atlantic* and the man was taken out of the water unconscious. He was conveyed to the Governor's Island Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. No clue to his antecedents or identity was found upon his person.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn., will report in person, not later than Jan. 21, 1883, to the commanding officer Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O. 185, D. E., Oct. 13.)

Leave of absence one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 185, D. E., Oct. 13.)

The journey performed Oct. 11 by Capt. John McGilvray, 2d Art., from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., in obedience to subpoena before a general Court-martial is approved (S. O. 185, D. E., Oct. 13.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Jas. R. Cranston, 10th Infantry. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

A six months' furlough, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Commissary Sergeant John Powers, U. S. A. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

Leave of absence for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., adjutant 5th U. S. Cavalry. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

Leave of absence for three months is granted 2d Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Infantry. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., U. S. Artillery, is transferred from Battery F to Light Battery E, same regiment. (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 21. Detail, Maj. J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry; 1st W. Davis, Jr., 10th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. George H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, members, and 2d Lieut. J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, Judge Advocate (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., October 21. Detail, Captain G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry; Captain W. S. McCaskey, 20th Infantry; Captain William Badger, 6th Infantry; Capt. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. Seton, 4th Infantry; 1st Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Infantry; 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, 6th Infantry, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. McMin, 8th Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O., W. D., Oct. 12.)

Band Instruments.—Transportation at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department, of band instruments needing repairs is not authorized by existing regulations, and the Secretary of War declines to authorize any change in the regulations on the subject at present. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 25, 1882.)

Retained Rolls.—The correction of retained rolls, in the case of men dropped thereon is prohibited, unless authority for such correction has been obtained from this office. (Letter A. G. O., Oct. 4, 1882.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, I. T.

The garrison was much shocked this morning by the announcement that Mrs. Leggett died some time during the night. Mrs. Leggett had been suffering some time with an attack of bronchitis, but the day previous to her death seems to have been better. At 4 A. M., Captain Leggett gave her some medicine to ease her cough, and supported her in an upright position, as lying down she breathed with difficulty. Waking at dawn, having fallen asleep from the exhaustion incident to constant nursing, what was his horror to find his beloved wife's head resting on his shoulder, but her spirit had fled. The garrison was soon notified, and all that sympathy could do was done to ease the bereaved husband and son. Her remains have been taken east, to be buried at her home at Piqua, Ohio. She will be a great loss to our community, she had many friends in the Army, being a most estimable woman. At 5 P. M. the day previous Private Brown, Co. D, died in the post hospital. His funeral takes place to-day. So that Sill has had of late its share of sudden deaths.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The orders reducing the pay of employees to eight hours' pay during the winter has been revoked, and the pay will be continued the same as it was at ten hours.

The commandant has revoked that part of the yard regulations which allowed the workmen to knock off work five minutes before bellring. This is said to be the result of a quiet visit paid by the commandant to the *Junilda*, when he found that the men supposed to be at work were all nicely fixed and taking things easy, waiting for the bell to tap. A bell did tap which surprised those men, and next morning the order came out that no employee should stop work until bellring. The five minutes before quitting work was allowed so the men could put everything in the shape of tools, etc., in the shops and tool rooms; but it is a thing of the past, and it is safe to say no more taking it easy sort of business will be allowed around the yard.

Orders have been received to send the *Constitution* to Portsmouth, N. H., in tow of the *Powhatan*, and both ships will leave in a few days. Lieut. Jacques, aide to the commandant, has been detailed as the officer to take charge of the *Constitution* during the voyage.

The *Junilda* is to go into commission on or about the 25th. Her officers are expected to report in a few days. Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Wilson paid a visit to the yard in the early part of the week. After inspecting the *Junilda* he left for Washington.

Naval Constructor W. L. Minton has been ordered from Boston to this yard, and Naval Constructor T. E. Webb, who was expected to take the Construction Department here, has been ordered to the Boston yard.

REVENUE MARINE.—The *Oswego Times*, of Sept. 11, says: Some time since the fact of the transfer of the revenue cutter *George M. Bibb* was recorded. She arrived Saturday night on her way to Detroit. The cutter has been refitted at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in fact, is almost new, and in capital condition for service. Following are her dimensions: Length over all, 140 feet; beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet. Her armament consists of two breech-loading rifled guns. Her officers are as follows: L. G. Sheppard, capt.; A. D. Littlefield, 1st lieut.; T. W. Benham, 2d lieut.; J. C. Cantwell, 3d lieut.; Daniel F. Kelly, chief engineer; J. T.

Ke'leher, 1st assistant. The crew number twenty-five ship-board men. The *Bibb* will remain at Detroit during the balance of the season; but will winter here and relieve the *Manhattan* next spring. The crew were paid off here to-day.

Lieut. H. D. Smith, lately attached to the *Coffax*, continues on sick leave, as the result of an attack of double pneumonia, with which he was stricken the latter part of last month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes and Co., New York, have issued a new edition of the very valuable *Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution*, with explanatory notes and school history references, by Henry B. Carrington, M. A., LL.D., Colonel U. S. Army. They are alike admirable in conception and execution, and Col. Carrington has rendered a very important service to the cause of intelligent education by their publication.

In the *Clevedale Mystery*, or the *Machine and its Wheels*, a story of American Life (New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert), Mr. W. A. Wilkins, editor of the *Whitehall* (N. Y.) *Times*, gives us an inside view of American politics, hoping "to impart information to some; reflect their own character to others; possibly point a moral, and by the tale interest the reader. The warp of the fabric is reality, the proof fiction, the coloring domestic."

Thomas M. Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., has compiled, and Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have published, a very interesting narrative of the political conspiracies preceding the Rebellion, or the true story of Sumter and Pickens. "From the time Major Anderson went to Fort Moultrie to the time he left Sumter," his nephew tells us, "it is hard to characterize the course of both the Buchanan and the Lincoln administrations in dignified yet appropriate terms. Now that the despatches (which he gives in this volume.—Ed.) have been published, it is evident that both administrations wished that officer to relieve them of responsibility by taking his own course. Probably neither could have relieved Sumter without risking the safety of Washington. Nor could they abandon without sacrificing a principle, so both temporized and left the garrison of Sumter to its fate. If Major Anderson had disobeyed his orders and fought, he would have been whipped. Then he could have been made a scape-goat and cashiered. Had he capitulated before a fight, he would have been equally open to censure. He felt that he was badly treated, and said so, yet in spite of this, and in disregard of personal sympathies and friendships he was true to his duty."

A JAPANESE NAVY-YARD.

The following extracts from a report of Lieut. B. Noyes, of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, concerning a visit made to the Japanese navy-yard at Yokosuka in Tado Bay received at the office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., this week will be found interesting to naval officers:

The navy-yard and village of Yokosuka are on the shores of a small cove on the southwest end of the harbor. The entrance to the harbor is marked by a small signal station to the left, and the cove and navy-yard are protected by a short breakwater from the northeast winds. Moored head and stern outside I saw the ex-Confederate ram *Stone-wall*. The navy-yard includes in its limits nearly all the shore line, extended back to low hills, including, I think, twenty-five or thirty acres. Fresh water for the yard is brought along the shore from near Kanon Sake Point and held in a reservoir. Just inside the breakwater a gun deck frigate is moored as training and receiving ship.

I visited and saw in operation a fine rope-walk, ringling loft, saw-mill, spar shed, carpenter's shop, blacksmith shops containing two heavy steam hammers and smaller of the same type, foundry, boiler and machine shops. In the boiler shop several cylindrical high pressure boilers, evidently the work of foreign shops, as they were steam riveted, and I saw no machine for that purpose. The machinery in all the shops was largely French manufacture of good design. All labor and superintendence is now for the past two or three years done by Japanese. All the shops and construction buildings are connected by tracks, and are mostly built of brick in a substantial manner. There were ten large building slips uncovered, and one smaller. On two of the larger were the hulls of two small corvettes of about 900 tons, one ready to launch, the other partly planked. On the third slip were three Yarrow torpedo boats, one nearly finished, one about half finished, and the third the frames up only. I was told of a fourth that had been completed by the English contractor, and having made the required speed, seventeen knots and 450 revolutions, had been turned over to the government. The boats on the slip were a little over a hundred feet long, twelve or fourteen feet wide, and four feet draft of steel entirely.

On the smallest building slip was a small gunboat. There are two dry docks finished, one a large one about 300 feet long, the other smaller. A third was being excavated by convict labor largely, the character of the soil, a soft sandy one, making all crib work unnecessary in digging. During my visit to the yard one of the small corvettes mentioned was launched, all the work being done by the native workmen, superintended by native officers. In fifteen minutes from starting the vessel was in the water. I was told she was the second they had launched unaided by foreigners, the first being the *H. I. M. yacht*.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Commander C. M. Chester, Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer *Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson—Surveying off New York entrance. (Address Navy-yard, Brooklyn.)
Steamer *Bache*—Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Thomas—Surveying off New York entrance. (Address New Utrecht, Kings Co., N. Y.)

Steamer *Hunter*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols—Surveying in Alaska. (Address P. O. Box 967, San Francisco, Cal.)
Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. W. T. Swinburne—Surveying off coast of California. (Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.)

Steamer *Getney*—Lieut. H. B. Mansfield—Surveying in Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.)

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus—Surveying Delaware Bay. (Address Cape May Point, N. J.)

Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. H. G. O. Colby—Surveying Maine Coast. (Address Milbridge, Me.)

Schooner *Palmyra*—Lieut. Richardson Clover—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.)

Schooner *Siliman*—Lieut. E. M. Hughes—Surveying Gardner's Bay and Long Island Sound. (Address Sag Harbor, N. Y.)

Schooner *Drift*—J. C. Fremont, Jr. Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.)

Schooner *Ready*—Ensign E. M. Katz—Surveying Delaware River. (Address care Darrah and Elwell, South Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Schooner *Earnest*—Lieut. T. Dix Bolles—Surveying Puget Sound, Washington Ty. (Address Port Townsend, W. T.)

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks. I. T., on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev., on leave
A. C. F. M. L., Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. F. L. P. Wal, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.
E. B. Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.
* On detached service guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Roysli, d. s. Whipple Bks.; Maj. A. W. Evans, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Washington, D. C.; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Verde, A. T.
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
E. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Colonel (4). A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Minner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M. on leave.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s. West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major V. E. Hart, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.
A. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. L. Fort Sidney, Neb.
B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.
G. F. Ft. Washburn, Wy. T. E. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.
F. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. George W. Schofield, Fort Thomas, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.
E. L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
A. R. F. K. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s. Civ. Soldiers' Home.
Lt.-Col. E. Otis, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Telford, Ft. Lincoln, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major R. J. Fort Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Neill, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, on leave; Major J. R. Clendenin, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks. Mo.; Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.
A. C. D. R. G. K. L. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. Dudley, Ft. Hayes, Kansas; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kan.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hayes, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. F. Ft. Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major G. B. McLeallen, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Ft. Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, T. U.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. M. Denhall; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
B. Ft. Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. I. Point San Jose, Cal.
M. Fort Stevens, O. R.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major L. L. Langston, Galtherburg, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.
(Hdgrs., Lt. Bat. A. and Bat. B. C. D. and H. from Washington Bks. and Bate. I and M. from Fort McHenry, are in summer camp at Galtherburg, Md.)

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. A. De Russy, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major H. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks. Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. L. Ft. Brooke, Fla.
C. Little Rock Bks. Ark. H. M. Jackson Bks. La.
D. Ft. St. Augustine, Fla. B. E. I. K. Mt. Vernon Bks. Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s. Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major H. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
E. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s. New York City, Supr. G. R. S.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Grant, A. T., comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Verde, A. T.

A. Fort Mojave, A. T. C. E. G. Fort Grant, A. T.
B. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Cœur d'Alene, D. H. K. Fort Spokane, W. T.
C. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. D. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.
F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, on leave; Lt. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major Caleb R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. Ft. Keogh.
H. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing.
* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.
A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. E. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.
B. Fort Hall, Idaho. F. Fort Washakie, W. T.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Pembina, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Snelling, Minn.
A. E. Fort Pembina, D. T. B. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.
D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Bks. Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.
A. San Diego Bks. Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
G. I. Benicia Bks. Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. Jas. Van Vleet, on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry Fort Niobrara, Neb.
A. C. Fort Niobrara, Neb. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.
E. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. F. Fort Sidney, Neb.
D. Fort Omaha, Neb. H. K. Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Ooplinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Monroe, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. L. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.
A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. A. B. C. D. E. G. Madison Bks. N. Y. H. I. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y. E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M., on leave; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. C. E. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Seiden, N. M. F. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.
A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col.
D. F. G. H. Uncmpahgre, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Baell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Col.
A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col.
B. Fort Garland, Col. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennybacker, comdg., on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.
A. B. C. D. F. G. H. Fort Concho, Tex.
E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
G. H. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on sick leave.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. J. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, on sick leave; Major R. H. Offey, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. G. K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbia Bks. O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno I. T. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. G. I. Fort Hayes, Kas.
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.
A. Boise Bks. Idaho T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex., on leave; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex.; A. E. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.
B. C. G. I. K. Ft. Clark.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, on leave; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.
F. Ft. Craig, N. M. B. Watrous, N. M.
(Cos. A and B are on temporary field service at Lordsburg, N. M.)

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. D. E. I. K. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.
* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE INDIANS.—The following circular is being forwarded by the Indian Commissioner Price to United States Indian Agents:

"SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, your attention is called to section 8 of 'An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year 1883, and for other purposes,' approved May 17, 1882, which reads as follows: 'That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required in discharge of treaty obligations to be notified that he will recommend to Congress at its next session a diminution of such appropriation, and that in consequence thereof their future support will depend more upon their own exertions.'"

"In compliance with the above, you will give your Indians the notice required by this act of Congress, and assure them that while the Government is disposed to treat them kindly, and even generously, and to extend to them every needed assistance to enable them to make a comfortable living for themselves and families, yet they must remember that there is now no treaty or other obligation on the part of the Government to support them, and that what they are now receiving is purely a gift, and that there must come a time when they will be expected to labor for their own support the same as white men do. Say to them that labor is not degrading, but, on the contrary, is ennobling, and that if they ever expect to become rich and powerful as the white races, they must learn the lessons of industry and economy."

"H. PRICE, Commissioner."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: How many men is there to a regiment of the New York State National Guard? Ans.—40 officers, 11 n. c. staff and 1,000 rank and file. Total, 1,051.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. Should the lieutenants at inspection and muster of a company come to the front and return to their place in line every time the ranks are opened and closed, which is three times? If so, should they take the same position they take when the ranks are first opened for the inspection of arms and boxes, which would be to face about and stand in place rest? 2. Please give me your opinion in regard to paragraph 189, what I claim is this: At dress parade of a battalion the guides and file closers will execute nothing but carry, orders and present arms. As I call dress parade a ceremony from beginning to end, am I right? Ans.—1. At ordinary inspection without knapsacks ranks are opened only once. If for the purpose of inspecting knapsacks the ranks are opened oftener the lieutenants should conform to tactics unless the company commander should direct otherwise. 2. They execute parade rest. 3. and unfix bayonets in addition to the movements mentioned by you.

F. P. asks: 1. Where can I get information concerning admission into the Revenue Marine Service as a cadet? 2. Is the ram of the Chasseur, French navy, wood or iron? ANSWER.—1. Write to the Secretary of the Treasury. 2. Iron. The Chasseur is built of wood, barque rigged, with an iron ram.

E. L. J. asks the names and address of the officers of the 3d U. S. colored heavy artillery. Ans.—A letter to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., might secure you the required information.

Mrs. W. asks: What are the requirements for a boy to enlist on the schoollip in our Navy, or where can I obtain the necessary information? Ans.—Boys between the ages of 16 and 17 can be enlisted on the training ship, provided they are free from all physical defects, can read and write, and have the written consent of their parents or guardians. They can enlist as 2d-class boys and receive \$10.50 a month and one ration. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

F. H. B. asks: Where can I be prepared for West Point, with least expense; how can a cadetship be obtained, and what does the examination consist of? Ans.—The "Vireum" Academy at Sing Sing, in charge of Prof. H. C. Symonds, is a good preparatory school. Influence of friends generally secures cadet appointments. There is a physical examination. You would require to be a fair English scholar.

REGISTER asks: What effect will the compulsory retirement law have upon the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay Departments between the present time and March 1, 1883? Will there be any retirements, and if so, how many? Ans.—In the JOURNAL of June 24, 1882, p. 1,094, you will find a list of all the staff officers to be retired from 1883 to 1890, inclusive. Those to be retired in 1883 are Rufus Ingalls, J. A. Ekin, T. J. Eckerson, E. Swift, J. A. Potter, F. B. Tower, G. Towner, T. T. S. Laidley.

1ST SERGEANT asks as to the intent of the new regulations, published in G. O. 100, of Aug. 19, 1882, from the Hdgrs. of the Army, A. G. O., in regard to the sale by the Subsistence Department of tobacco to enlisted men for cash, and as to how it shall be charged on the muster roll when it is sold on credit. Ans.—Pars. 2212 and 2220, Regulations of 1881, as amended in G. O. 100, now govern in the matter. Par. 2212 authorizes the sale of tobacco for cash on written permits. Par. 2220 authorizes the sale of tobacco on credit on written permits to men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field when it is impracticable to procure funds. Tobacco, therefore, can now only be sold on credit, to men coming within the two conditions named in par. 2220. As to how tobacco, when sold on credit, should be charged on the muster rolls is immaterial. It can be entered in the column "Due U. S. for tobacco," or in the column for "Remarks." Whichever column it goes in, you may be certain the paymaster will deduct it.

We have had several inquiries of late in regard to what is required of soldiers in the matter of salutes to officers when indoors and outdoors. For their benefit we state that we understand the latest official ruling on the subject to be as follows: Pars. 602 and 603, Reg. 1881, require enlisted men to salute under all circumstances when meeting an officer, except as provided in par. 605, when indoors and unarmed—then he uncovers and stands at attention. Par. 106 further directs, "in all other cases he salutes as heretofore prescribed, but without uncovering." This means that the soldier shall not uncover in saluting, but it in nowise removes the obligation to salute, whether covered or uncovered.

Co. H. 1st Md. Cav., asks how to ascertain the whereabouts of Major Von Koerber and Lieut. Philpau, who served in the 1st Maryland Cavalry during the war? Ans.—Write to the Adjutant-General of Maryland at Annapolis, and possibly he may be able to give you some information concerning them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.

The ordering of Paymaster Hobbs, U. S. N., to the *Juntata* was a surprise to that officer and his many friends at this place.

Commodore and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin have closed their summer residence and have returned to their winter residence for the season.

Gunner John R. Grainger, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Torpedo station.

Gen. Wessells, U. S. A., was in town a few days ago.

Miss Chatrand, sister of the wife of Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., was married on Wednesday, at Trinity Church, to Mr. S. J. Colford, of New York city. It was a brilliant affair.

Col. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., is at the Perry House. The foot batteries, minus the gun carriages, occasionally visit Newport for drill, etc.

A few evenings ago a concert was given in Touro Park for the benefit of the family of the late A. W. Hayes, who was the band master of the United States training squadron.

The families and other relatives of many of the officers and others on board the *Portsmouth* were in waiting at this place upon the arrival of that vessel.

It is expected that Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., will give a lecture at this place during the winter under the auspices of the post artillery company.

Hon. J. F. Tobey, Judge-Advocate of the Rhode Island militia, who served with distinction during the Rebellion, died very suddenly a few days ago, his funeral on Monday being attended by many of the leading citizens of the State. The deceased has filled many offices of trust, and at the time of his death represented Providence in the State Senate.

The U. S. training ship *Portsmouth* returned from her European cruise late Sunday night, and came to anchor off Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, where she will remain until October 20, when she will return here for inspection. While off Gould Island the boys will practice at boat and port drill. All on board are well and general satisfaction is expressed at the success of the cruise. Commodore Luce, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Ward and Dr. Marvin, visited the *New Hampshire* at a very early hour on Monday, and were not received with the honor due the "father of the training system." Commodore Luce is more than pleased with the success of the cruise and with the excellent deportment of his boys. The proposed rendezvous in Gardner's Bay has been abandoned.

Commander C. E. Clark, commanding the *New Hampshire*, has been on leave for the purpose of visiting his family.

Dr. W. J. Simon, U. S. N., and family, and Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., and family, will spend the winter at the Perry House.

Among the recent visitors were E. J. Grumley, U. S. A. The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* left here on Monday on a cruise to the westward. She has been engaged in coast survey duty in and about Long Island Sound for some time.

Attorney-General Brewster and family were recently entertained at dinner by Commodore and Mrs. Baldwin.

Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., in command of the Torpedo Station, is "away down in Maine," with a party of friends on a gunning trip. Lieut.-Comdr. T. F. Jewell is in temporary command of the station. Lieut. W. Maynard, recently ordered to the Torpedo station, will probably be the instructor in fuzes, the position filled by Lieut.-Comdr. Jewell, who succeeds Lieut.-Comdr. A. G. Caldwell as instructor in torpedoes.

During the past week or so 119 boys, enlisted on board of the gunnery ship *Minnesota*, at New York, have arrived for instruction at this place on board of the flagship *New Hampshire*.

Engineer Henry S. Craven, U. S. N., has taken a house here for the winter.

The family of Lieut. Bleeker have vacated their cottage for the season.

The *Despatch* is making a prolonged visit to Newport Harbor. She returned here again last week after taking Admiral Porter to Narragansett Pier.

There was but little business before the General Court-martial at Fort Adams.

The city fathers have received bids for a site for the poor-house now on Coaster's Harbor Island, and it is probable that one will be selected at an early day.

Dr. Knight, U. S. N., has left town, his leave having expired.

(Special Correspondent of the Philadelphia Times.)

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TRIP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1882.

General Sherman to-day gave an account of his recent Northern trip. "Our party," he said, "consisted of my daughter Lizzie, General Tidball and his wife and myself. We left here September 12 and proceeded to Boston. While there we visited the Watertown Arsenal, commanded by Col. T. T. S. Laidley, of the Ordnance Department, and witnessed several experiments in testing steel. From Boston we went to Lake Winnepesaukee, where I delivered an address at the meeting of the New Hampshire veterans. While at that point our party were entertained in a most cordial and hospitable manner. Our stay there was remarkably pleasant. Then we went to the White Mountains and ascended Mount Washington. The observers at the signal station on top of the mountain said the wind blew at the rate of 108 miles an hour and the temperature was down to 17 degrees. The wind blew so strong that it was almost impossible to walk about in the vicinity of the signal station. We stayed over night at the Mountain House and witnessed a most glorious sunrise the next morning. We came down from the mountain and proceeded to Montreal, Canada, where we attended an industrial exhibition, similar to one of our State fairs. A body of Canadian military were present, as were also two United States militia companies, one from St. Albans and the other from Troy, N. Y., each about eighty men strong. They made a remarkably fine appearance and attracted considerable attention. Gen. Carr, of the New York State militia, and his staff, were also there.

We next went to Fort Montgomery, at Rouse's Point, New York. I shall probably recommend the building of substantial barracks and the establishment of a suitable garrison at that point. After inspecting the fort we proceeded to Plattsburg barracks. There I met some of my old friends of the 12th Infantry, whom I had not seen since I was in Arizona last spring. Captain Stacey is in command of the two companies stationed there. They have just come East after several years on the frontier. They are all heartily pleased to be once more within the bounds of civilization. From thence we went to Sackett's Harbor, where I inspected Madison barracks, now occupied by the headquarters and six companies of the 12th Infantry, under command of Gen. Willcox. They have also just arrived from Arizona and are comfortably quartered. Here we took passage in a revenue steamer and went across to Kingston, Canada, where we

visited the Canadian barracks. The officers of that post greeted us very cordially and showed us every attention.

"We then went to Toronto and visited the principal points of interest in that live and flourishing city. Leaving there we crossed over to Fort Niagara, where I inspected the quarters of two other companies of the 12th, under command of Captain Cochran. En route to Fort Porter, at Buffalo, our party stopped to view the wonderful Niagara Falls. On reaching Fort Porter I inspected the post, which is garrisoned by two companies of the 10th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Mizner. From there we turned our steps homeward, via Elmira, after a most enjoyable trip."

The General stated that there was no probability of the 21st Infantry coming East to exchange stations with the 10th Infantry this year, but he hoped that it might be done next year. The next trip the General makes will be about the 15th of October to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and en route he will stop in St. Louis for several days to attend to some private business matters.

A WEST POINT BADGE SUGGESTED.

THE Secretary of the Association of Graduates of West Point has received the following suggestion in regard to the badge of the Society from Col. Crafts J. Wright, of the class of 1823. It is dated at Chicago, Sept. 25:

"In the badge for graduates I feel very considerable interest. To the picture of the one reported at the June meeting, 1882, I take very considerable exception. For graduates into U. S. A. from West Point, composed in chief part of the sons of American citizens, I do not think we should adopt any insignia of the style of foreign nations, nor an eagle not at all American, especially when there are enough incidents plainly known, pertaining to the history of West Point and her graduates, most suitable.

"Some forty years ago, on a trip on a steamer loaded with supplies for Fort Snelling, there was on board a guard of soldiers, and there came on board on the way many Indians. Whilst en route there floated on the jack staff the American flag. A white headed eagle alighted on top of the flag, which the Indians called the war eagle. The captain would not allow the bird to be disturbed. The next I saw of this species of eagle was with the banner of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, when with the Army of the Union at Pittsburg Landing. The bird served faithfully in twenty-six battles with his command, never flinching in the severest engagements; and at the end of the war was, with his command, mustered out and received by the State of Wisconsin, and cared for until death as an honored guest.

"Hundreds of West Point graduates have fought where 'Old Abe' fought, and many died in battle, whilst he was preserved from harm. I cannot conceive of a more appropriate bird to adopt than 'Old Abe.' No one, I think, of West Point graduates but would be glad to wear a badge of the eagle with such an honorable war record. For one I should be most happy to do so. Let there be on his breast a shield of the number of battles the eagle was in, and let him hold a scroll containing the 'Association of Graduates' of West Point, with any other device that may be deemed appropriate. Let us not have a foreign bird or foreign devices, when so many of our own history are to be found."

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

LIEUT. Beebe, Signal Corps, U. S. A., who was detailed to take charge of the stores intended for the relief of Lieut. Greeley's expedition at Lady Franklin Bay, reported in person to General Hazen, October 9, and submitted a report of the events of the trip. The relief expedition sailed from St. John on the 8th of July, and on the 13th heavy ice packs were encountered near Cape Farewell, which continued on the 13th and 14th. Godhavn was reached on the 17th, where the death of Inspector Smith, of the Signal Service, was announced, which occurred on the 28th of May. The relief expedition left Godhavn Bay on July 20, and in the evening encountered a blinding snow storm and pack of impenetrable ice. On the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th the vessel drifted helplessly with the tide. On the 25th Littleton Island was reached, whence the course was turned southward on account of the ice, and an anchorage made in Pandora Harbor—named by Sir Allan Young. Here bad weather was experienced, and an anchor and two heavy hawsers were lost. During their detention there the relief party found a record, left by Sir Allan Young, of the voyage of the *Pandora*. It was discovered near the water's edge, where it had been washed down from a cairn on the summit of a low point of rocks.

On the 7th of August the vessel was again pushed to the northward, and on the 9th was again helpless, 12 miles from Victoria's Head. Here, at 1 A. M., the vessel, by reason of the ice, was raised bodily three feet. On the 10th of August, latitude 71 deg. 20 min. was reached—the highest point to the north attained. Packs of ice continued to surround the vessel, and on the 12th the ship was on an even keel, three feet above her level; the boiler was also found to be overstrained on account of the pressure to get through the ice.

At midnight on the 12th the ice began to open and the ship worked her way southward until, on the 15th, she reached open water, and on the morning of the 18th found a comfortable anchorage in Payer Harbor, latitude 78 deg. 42 min. north, longitude 74 deg. 21 min. west, between Cape Sabine and Brevoort Island, where the *Alert* and *Discovery* remained for a few days in 1875. A record left by Captain Nares was discovered on the summit of Brevoort Island, and on a long, low island, near to and due west (true) from Brevoort Island was found, in fairly good condition, a small depot of provisions, left by the *Discovery*. This cache we rebuilt and made as secure as possible, and placed a record of the *Neptune* in the cairn.

Between the 20th and 25th of August the *Neptune* made repeated attempts to force a passage northward, but found the Sound north of Cape Sabine everywhere closed by heavy and impenetrable pack ice. The ship finally returned on August 25 to Pandora Harbor, where there were already many signs of approaching winter. After another unsuccessful attempt to get northward, in the course of which the *Neptune* reached a position off Bach Island, but was unable to approach the land, it was decided to return to Littleton Island, before that, too, should be blockaded by ice, and establish the cache directed to be made there.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st succeeded in effecting a landing and establishing a cache upon Cape Sabine, the northernmost land attainable since our arrival in Smith's Sound.

Another attempt was then made to steam northward, but heavy field ice was met with off Cape Sabine, which increased in size and thickness as the ship proceeded, until the captain positively refused to go further, and at eight P. M., on September 2, made the ship fast to an ice field. At nine o'clock new ice had formed to the thickness of three inches. "On Monday, September 4," Lieutenant Beebe says, "the new ice increased to four inches in thickness, and the engineer having reported a leak in the boiler, which up to that time had been kept from my knowledge, I determined to establish the cache on Littleton Island without further delay. I then called a consultation, requesting an

expression from Dr. Hoodley, Mr. Norman, the first officer, and Captain Sopp, who were unanimous in the opinion that further delay was useless and extremely hazardous; that everything had been done which could be done to carry out your orders, and that the safety of the ship and the lives of all on board demanded an immediate departure, and at twenty minutes to twelve on Tuesday night I gave reluctant assent, and the voyage homeward was commenced.

"We reached Godhavn on the evening of Sept. 8, and spent a week there making repairs on the boiler. Tilt Cove, N. F., was reached on the 23d, where I telegraphed you of our safe arrival and the failure of the expedition. On Sunday, the 24th, at half-past ten P. M., we reached St. John's."

DYING TESTIMONY OF GEN. ARMISTEAD.

"Did Gen. Armistead Fight on the Federal Side at First Manassas or Confess when Dying at Gettysburg that He had been Engaged in an 'Unholy Cause?' is the serious question to the discussion of which the August-September number of the 'Southern Historical Papers' devotes itself. Describing the charge of Pickett's division, Gen. Abner Doubleday, in his book on 'Chancellorsville and Gettysburg,' says: 'Armistead was shot down by the side of the gun he had taken. It is said he had fought on our side in the first battle at Bull Run, but had been seduced by Southern affiliations to join in the rebellion, and now dying in the effort to extend the area of slavery over the free States, he saw with a clearer vision that he had been engaged in an unholy cause, and said to one of our officers who leaned over him: 'Tell Hancock I have wronged him and have wronged my country.' The friends of General Armistead are indignant at this statement which they pronounce a slander 'out of the whole cloth,' and are anxious that its refutation should have the widest circulation. The magazine publishes therefore letters to show that Armistead was in California when his State seceded, and the war broke out—that as soon as he heard of it he resigned—that he was with Gen. A. S. Johnston in his famous journey across the plains, and that he arrived at Mesilla a week after the first battle of Manassas (or Bull Run) was fought on the 21st of July, 1861. As to what actually occurred on the occasion of Gen. Armistead's death the magazine publishes the following letters received in reply to an inquiry on the subject from the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, July 15, 1882.

Rev. J. Wm. Jones, No. 7, Library Floor, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst. was duly received. I have enclosed your letter referring to Gen. Armistead on the field of Gettysburg, to Gen. H. H. Bingham, M. C., from Philadelphia. He was the officer to whom the message was delivered, and is the best witness in the case.

I have no doubt that he will answer your inquiry fully.

I am, yours very truly,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

On July the 20th, Gen. Hancock sent us the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1882.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of July 14, covering enclosures from Southern Historical Society, duly received and contents noted.

Of course, I cannot now recall all the details in the matter of Gen. Armistead's condition and words at the time of his capture, July 3, 1863; but my report, made to you immediately following the battle, is correct in every particular. Armistead, after I informed him that I was an officer upon your staff, and would deliver any personal effects that he might desire forwarded to his family, made use of the words, as I now recall them, "Say to Gen. Hancock for me, that I have done him, and you all, a grievous (or serious) injury, which I shall always regret."

His condition at the time, was that of a man seriously wounded, completely exhausted, and seemingly broken-spirited. I had him carried immediately to the hospital. The physician in charge, or who attended his wounds, could more specifically give testimony as to his mental condition.

I return to you the letter of J. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Very truly yours,

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

Commenting on these the editor says: "It will be seen from the above, (which we doubt not is an entirely accurate statement of General Bingham's recollection of what occurred, except that he does not enter into the details of his kindness to Gen. Armistead, which we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance,) that the message actually sent by the dying hero was a very different one from that which General Doubleday gives. Mortally wounded, "completely exhausted," [he had risen from a sick bed against the remonstrances of surgeons and friends, to go into that charge,] and, no doubt, "broken-spirited," when he saw his gallant band hurled back by overwhelming odds from the position they had so heroically won—Gen. Armistead received unexpected kindness from his old comrade and intimate friend, General Hancock, from whom he had been estranged by the events of the war, was deeply touched by it, and very naturally sent the message: 'Say to Gen. Hancock for me, that I have done him and you all grievous injury, which I shall always regret;' i. e., 'I have wronged you by cherishing bitter, vindictive feelings towards old friends, who, in this hour of my extreme need, meet me with this great kindness.' The message contains not one word of regret for the service he had rendered the Confederacy—not one intimation that he 'now saw with clearer vision' that he had 'wronged his country,' or had been engaged in an 'unholy cause'—and in thus changing the words and forcing the meaning, Gen. Doubleday proves that he lacks the calmness of the historian, and shows the same bitter spirit of the partisan as when he recklessly affirms that we poor Confederates were fighting 'to extend the area of slavery over the free States.' The Confederate charge upon the heights of Gettysburg is a grand episode in history, of which every true American should be proud. There was no more conspicuous figure in that grand battle picture than brave old Armistead who led his men with characteristic heroism, and fell on the crest of the battle wave, bequeathing to his people a name above reproach. We enter our burning protest against having that fair name and fame tarnished by the flippant, reckless pen of Gen. Doubleday, whose book will be of little value to the future historian if this is a fair specimen of his historic accuracy."

A PERTINENT STORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE recent appointments in the Pay Department put me in mind of a story told of Arabi Bey. Arabi announced his intention to promote Abd-el-Al to the rank of colonel from a very subordinate position. As Abd-el-Al could neither read nor write, and had done nothing to warrant the promotion, other officers pointed out to Arabi that the step was contrary to precedent and discipline. "What of that?" retorted Arabi; "he is my cousin!" And that ended the discussion.

Yours, No RELATION.

TURN AND TURN ABOUT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Now that Gen. Sherman has returned to Washington, it is hoped the "dance" to "music in the air," as indicated by you on the 9th inst., may commence. When the lightning strikes let every officer whose detail is limited by par. 42, A. R., 1881, be relieved; there are none of them whose places cannot be filled by other officers equally as competent and deserving.

There are over thirty lieutenants on the Register who have been absent from company duties from six to thirteen years, serving as adjutants and quartermasters of regiments. As these gentlemen receive captains' pay—are in line of promotion—let all who have served on either staff appointment, four years or over, be returned to company duty, giving other officers an opportunity to perform the duties and draw the compensation. Why should not the two senior 1st lieutenants of each regiment be selected for such positions, the majority of them being gray-haired veterans?

ANTI-INFLUENZA, No. 2.

GEN. SHERMAN'S POPULARITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NEVER has General Sherman been so popular as now. Can it be he is like wine, improves by age; or is it he will soon retire to show his natural disposition, allowing the severe role to be played by others? By none is he more liked than by the Infantry. What could have been more kind or more gracious than his going round to each post to receive the 12th Infantry on their arrival from Arizona. They appreciated it very much; but this is only one of his late thoughtful acts. Yet there is one thing more they would like, viz.: A place on his staff; even if it is for a short time, it would be an honor. To be on the staff of so great a soldier is to glean of his experience, and therefore the captain who could be so fortunate as to get this place, would become a better soldier and fit to carry out in the future the knowledge gained in the past, for to live with the brave one must become brave. We hope General Sherman, for a saving to the Government of a few dollars, will not deprive an Infantry captain of this never to be had again service with him any longer.

AVE.

THE POST SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Our post school system needs improving. A general order should direct post and company commanders to compel their non-commissioned officers to attend a special class daily, with four or five or six privates from each company who write a fair hand—men of good character, who would be given to understand they were first for promotion.

The certificates obtained might be of three classes, viz.: 1st, 2d and 3d. The 2d class certificate (sufficient to qualify for any position among the non-commissioned staff of our Army), should embrace the following subjects: Arithmetic, as high as vulgar and decimal fractions, percentages and simple interest; dictation from a Third or Fourth Reader, company fund accounts, ledger accounts, a knowledge of filling forms in the quartermaster and commissary departments, reading and writing, and an elementary knowledge of history and geography of the United States.

The 3d class certificate to qualify in arithmetic as in the four rules—simple and compound, including reduction of weights and measures, conversion of foreign money into an equivalent sum in United States currency; reading, writing, and dictation from a Third Reader. This certificate should qualify a private to the grade of corporal, and no more.

The 1st class certificate should be entirely voluntary for the benefit of men who wish to attain to something higher. It should comprise arithmetic in its entirety, including the square and cube roots, algebra to simple equations and surds, a general knowledge of history, particularly of United States, geography, dictation, writing, and the elements of English grammar.

Any more subjects, such as languages, chemistry, etc., to be considered extra.

Commanding officers of posts to cause examination to be made in the absence of school inspectors, under the observations of an officer of the post, who would see that no copying or favor be shown any candidate.

This is a need greatly felt in the Army. The opportunity is open for everybody to study, but there's no inducement to spur men on—nothing to be ambitious for. If the intelligent men, who are many, see that the Government encourages this system, there will be competition among the men for future promotion; desertions will be prevented in a measure, and men will be kept from other mischief.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will agitate this question, and call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the need of an order giving post and company commanders the power of bringing this to a test. I feel confident that the majority of the men of the Army would consider it a great boon conferred, and I think you will have more from men of other posts on the subject. May abler pens than mine come to the front to assist in making this a success.

ONE FROM PEMBINA.

NILE NOTES.

THE quantity of powder thrown by the English into the sea from the forts at Alexandria was prodigious. In one fort, 80,000 tin cases of the best powder were stored, and there were tens of thousands of barrels of the most "celebrated" make in the batteries, all of which was rendered unserviceable, as well as the rifled guns which were cracked with gun cotton. These stores were accumulated in the time of Ismail Pasha, and it may be presumed they were intended to enable him to resist undue pressure from the Porte.

The British Naval brigade in the field in Egypt comprised fifteen officers, 197 petty officers and men, with six Gatlings.

Sunstroke was frequent among the British troops in Egypt who were not provided with tents.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is impossible to overrate the Marines. Their steady movements and perfect handiness, with the least amount of talking to, proves them to be a very intelligent as well as thoroughly disciplined body of men."

The Egyptian soldiers are said to have taken the turbaned Indian cavalymen of the British army, when they made their first appearance, for fellow countrymen, and innocently walking up to them were cut down or taken prisoners.

The British camp at El Mahouta was faced north, instead of to the proper front toward the enemy. This was done to avoid the immense inconvenience which would result if the men had far to go to the canal for water over heavy sand, in addition to their long marches and heavy fatigues. The great difficulty of the campaign was transport. Want of food, clothing and ammunition were all felt at the front owing to this cause.

Great complaint has been made because so many of the shells fired from the British vessels at Alexandria were found lying about after the bombardment unexploded, the wooden time fuzes used proving very unreliable.

The British army officers seeking to dispense with the services of the blue jackets Admiral Seymour laid down the rule that where his guns went his men should go with them.

Broad Arrow says of Tel-el-Kebir: The victory won by Sir Garnet is by far more important than any gained by our troops for the last quarter of a century, and we must go back to the Mutiny to realize its magnitude, in regard to its political importance, the strength of our enemy, and the numbers we were enabled to place at such a short notice in the field. The plan of attack was clear and simple in the extreme, but it was a plan and well carried out. . . . Arabi had not less than 40,000 men behind his lines, and of these we may allow at least 10,000 to be regulars. Sir Garnet tells us in his despatch that he had with him 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres and sixty guns. Sir Garnet's force in Europeans is the largest we have put into the field at one engagement since the Crimea, and indeed we should have to go back a great number of years to recall any battle in which our soldiers have been face to face with 40,000 men.

Sir Garnet at Ashantee fought 20,000, Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi 15,000, and at no engagement in Afghanistan did our generals encounter more than the latter number. In armament, in drill, and in officers, Arabi's troops had every advantage beyond the Ashantees, the Zulus or the Afghans. Breech-loaders, Armstrong's, Krupp's, and alien officers trained in the best of Continental schools—all these advantages did not avail against the old British rush with the bayonet, the queen of weapons, and which no troops in the world have ever used with such effect as our own soldiers, from the field of Waterloo to the hand-to-hand fight at Inkerman. The present war has drawn attention to more than one important branch of army instruction and organization, and of these may be specially noted the employment of mounted infantry, that of military railways, and the rifle-shooting of our soldiers. Mounted infantry and good shooting were the essentials in which we showed our inferiority to the handful of Dutch farmers who so ignominiously beat our troops in the Transvaal and the want of these adjuncts in our present operations is singularly apparent.

One lesson taught us very plainly by the battle of Tel-el-Kebir is that the elaborate refinement of modern firearms is only valuable when in the hands of what may be called workmen skilled in the use of their tools. To tell the honest truth, we have not much to be proud of in the fire of our Infantry soldiers in Egypt, only their shooting was as much superior to that of the Egyptians as the sharp-shooting of the Boers was to that of the English on the borders of the Transvaal. The unfortunate Egyptian soldier was armed with weapons which he evidently had not proved, and, unlike the Turks at Plevna, his fire, even from behind parapets, was not deadly. All the accurate practice of our Artillery and the more desultory fire of the English Infantry ought not to have prevented Arabi's troops from repulsing at least the first attack, yet we see an absolute incapacity of stopping the English advance for a moment. This fact certainly establishes the principle which Colonel Gordon impressed upon his proteges the Chinese, when he told them to adhere to simple weapons, and not burden themselves with delicate and costly rifles or with modern field Artillery.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The bestowal of a Peerage on Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., is the second occasion during Victoria's reign of the dignity being conferred on a Naval officer, the last instance occurring in June, 1856, when Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, as a reward for his services during the Crimean War. Previous to this Admiral Sir James de Sonmaraz, G.C.B., was elevated to the Peerage by William IV., for his services as second in command at the battle of the Nile, and in command of the squadron which beat a superior French and Spanish Fleet, in Algier Bay, in 1801. In 1782, three Naval heroes were honored by having peerages conferred on them, Admirals Rodney, Howe, and Hood, the first two for the vic-

tory of the French Fleet, commanded by Comte de Grasse, which resulted in the peace in Versailles. In 1794, Sir Alex. Hood was made a peer; in 1797, Admirals Adam Duncan, Sir John Jervis and Sir Wm. Hotham. In November 1798, Nelson gained a peerage, after the victory of the Nile, as Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk. His next promotion in the Lords took place in 1801, after Copenhagen, when he was raised to Viscount Nelson. Since 1800, Admirals Sir Alex. Gardner, Bart., and the Hon Sir Wm. Waldgrave, Admirals Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood, Lord Gambier and Edw. Pellen, Viscount Exmouth, have been made peers.

The honor which has been conferred upon Sir Garnet Wolsley is the first that has been bestowed since Sir Robert Napier was similarly rewarded for his services in Abyssinia. It is understood that in addition to the patent of nobility, Admiral Seymour and General Wolsley will each be granted £50,000. This sum will represent an annuity of £2,000 per annum.

Gen. Hooker's reward for a dead cavalymen would have found no takers in Egypt. Not a single casualty occurred, it seems, in the British Cavalry at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The Infantry bore all the brunt of the fighting, and succeeded in routing the rebels so effectually, that the cavalymen had little to do but follow up the fugitive army, as it fled before them.

Arrangements have been made by the War Office and Admiralty for bringing home from Egypt a large portion of the army during the month of October.

The Royal Marines serving in Egypt embarked immediately after the review at Cairo, for conveyance to England. The Marines garrisoning the Aboukir Forts embarked on board their respective ships on Wednesday, Sept. 27, after destroying the guns and ammunition found in the forts.

A despatch from Cairo says the Khedive will give medals to the entire British army engaged in the Egyptian campaign. Those for the soldiers will be of copper and those for the officers of silver.

The Corporation of London has decided to present an address of congratulation to Gen. Wolsley and the freedom of the city and a sword of honor to Admiral Seymour. Gen. Wolsley has already received the freedom of the city.

AN HUMBLE HERO.

A CORRESPONDENT favors us with an extract from a Troy, N. Y., paper, the name of which we are unable to give. It tells the story of the honorable service for thirty years of one of the enlisted men of our Army, whose history in its general outlines is a typical one:

James Fegan was born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1827. Coming to this country in early life, he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 2d U. S. Inf., Oct. 29, 1851. From that time to the present he was almost continuously in the service of the United States as a soldier, and his record reads more like that of a warrior of the early centuries, when war was man's chief pastime, than that of a dweller in the new world who was born in the present century. Fegan soon proved himself faithful and was promoted to be corporal and then sergeant, and in due time his term of enlistment having expired, he re-enlisted. Again and again he was discharged and as often re-enlisted, until 1861, when he entered upon active service in the Army of the Potomac for three years.

Within this period he was engaged with his company at the siege of Yorktown, at Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, Bull Run, Centerville, South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter action he was wounded by a rifle bullet in the right leg, but re-enlisted March 31, 1864, in Company C, 3d Infantry, and when again discharged his papers showed he had participated in the following engagements: Petersburg, Reams Station, James Station, Birney Station, Stoneman's Creek, first and second Deep Bottom, South Side Railroad, Daaville Railroad, Boynton Plank Road, Appomattox Station, Farmville City, New House, Savage Station, Reno Station, Manchester, Richmond, Dinwiddie Court House, Burkesville Junction, Appomattox Court House, surrender of Lee's army. Sergeant Fegan had received several wounds, including that at Antietam, and one would naturally suppose he had had enough of a soldier's career to satisfy him for the remainder of his life. Such, however, was not the case. Twice he re-enlisted after this, but after the second enlistment he was prevailed upon to seek admission to the soldiers' home at Washington, whither he went in 1870. Existence at the quiet retreat was entirely too tame a thing for him, and he succeeded in obtaining a discharge and at once rejoined the Army. And there he has been ever since, participating in all the duties, dangers and vicissitudes of the service, most of the time in the western wilds, bearing a most excellent character, honored by his associates and trusted by his superior officers.

His record bears many endorsements of his bravery and efficiency by commanding officers, and he has participated in numerous thrilling experiences, besides pitched battles during the war and with the Indians. He stood guard single-handed and alone, over a deserter he had captured, and a mule train freighted with gunpowder, at Plum Creek, Kan., when a cowardly assault was made upon him by another soldier and a crowd of citizens, and he took both deserter and powder to camp. The deed was so heroic that Congress conferred the distinction of granting him a medal commemorative of the affair—an honor rarely enjoyed by a "common soldier." He is entitled to but has never received a certificate of merit, which carries with it an increase of \$2 per month in pay. He justly thinks the medal should be considered a pretty good certificate, and that he should be given the increased pay. The Secretary of War is now considering the question of giving it to him. We hope he will get it. Sergeant Fegan seems to have transmitted his soldierly instincts to his offspring, for he has a son who is corporal in the same company with his father—Company H 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Missoula, Montana Territory.

Here, then, is the extraordinary record of a man who served for over thirty years in the Army of the United States, distinguishing himself when occasion demanded by dauntless bravery, and bearing himself always as a good soldier. All honor to his noble soul. Though he may never wear a grander insignia than a sergeant's chevrons, James Fegan deserves to be remembered among the heroes. Men have been made knights and lords for infinitely less.

FOREIGN SERVICES.

WITH the evacuation by the Turks of the positions claimed by Greece the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is regarded as terminated.

THE Lima newspapers of October 11 assert that the peace negotiations in Chili between the Chilean government and Garcia Calderon, under the friendly office of Minister Logan, have failed.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The medical arrangement of our Army have broken down completely in Egypt, as we have always contended would be the case directly we were engaged in a campaign. If the officials in Whitehall Yard are wise, they will put an end, once and for all, to an abuse which has, directly or indirectly, been the cause of all the mischief at Ismailia. They must teach the officers of the Army Medical Department to take a proper pride in their profession—the profession of medicine. They must be made to see that it is outside the province of a medical man to be “peacocking” about the place as a sort of sham commanding officer. It has always been a marvel to us how any sane man could expect the present system to stand the test of war. The principal object of its founders seems to have been to make the Medical Staff as little doctors and as much soldiers as possible.

A GERMAN chemist has invented a bullet which he believes will greatly diminish, if not altogether remove, the horrors of war. The missile is of a brittle substance, which breaks when it strikes the object fired at. It contains a powerful anesthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battle-field where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may be carefully packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners. We presume this will necessitate a new rule in warfare, and intervals will be allowed during the battle to permit the several armies to gather up and pack away their respective prisoners. Possibly repeated applications of the anesthetic might preserve them indefinitely in a comatose condition, and thus save expense to the Commissary Department.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London World*, writing of the Guards in Egypt, says: “Their friends at home should see the officers of the Grenadiers washing their clothes, hanging them out in the sun and sitting in the shade themselves, waiting for them to dry! Lord Algernon Lennox is, perhaps, the best at smaller articles, but Carrington has the better of him in ‘finishing’ larger pieces. Colonel Smith has developed an unexpected talent in the preparation of vegetables for the mess, and it is impossible to take exception to Lord Henry Russell’s fire lighting.”

“THE following descriptions,” says *London Truth*, “of three of our great men at the seat of war will doubtless be amusing to their many admirers. They are written by the special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*: “Wolsley is an undergrown and spare man, lantern-jawed, with short gray hair and a blonde moustache. He wears a yellow sun-helmet, wound about with a handkerchief of white and violet check; his red coat is open at the chest, and spotted with many stains of grass; he has a variegated necktie, a woollen shirt of a ‘loud’ pattern, gray checked trousers, yellow riding boots and spurs, an opera glass, with a yellow case and strap, a yellow revolving belt, with cartridge case, yellow gaiters, a violet pocket handkerchief stuck in his red coat, a gigantic pair of black spectacles, and in his hand he flourishes a fan to keep off the flies. Sir John Aclay is a delicately formed man of middle height, with white hair and intelligent features. Admiral Seymour is thick-set, of middle height, and comfortable round body, and his appearance at once suggests to the spectator a life of good living and little exercise on board ship. He wears a white sun helmet, a blue coat, white trousers, yellow laced shoes, a navy sword, drinking flask, a duster linen haversack, out of which projects a piece of cheese, and carries a walking-stick.”

LIEUT. Poulucci, who deserted some time ago from the Italian frigate *Cosetta* in order to join the rebel forces of Arabi Pasha, has been taken prisoner at Kaif Dowar. Lieutenant Poulucci looked pale, and, ashamed of his position, answered the questions of the General with great reluctance. He has been sentenced to lose all naval and civil rights, and to suffer three years’ imprisonment in a fortress.

THE Russian Minister of War, General Vanovsky, is trying to weed the army of corrupt and tyrannical officers, in spite of the difficulty of the task. Within the last three months, nine officers, ranging in rank from captain to colonel, have been cashiered, and exiled to Siberia, or outlying portions of the empire, for life. At the present moment, the Minister has seventy-five other officers on his black list, most of whom are expected to share the same fate.

FOR the third time it is proposed to abolish the Hotel des Invalides. Paris, and give the pensioners, of whom but 500 are left, \$200 a year each. Under the Consulate there were 15,000 invalids, and in 1812, probably after the retreat from Moscow, no less than 26,000. The present Governor is Gen. Martinprey, a veteran, who having lost both hands, has had them replaced by claws of iron.

THE Russian War Office has issued an order that for the future infantry men are to carry 84 cartridges instead of 60, as hitherto.

GEN. Strukoff, the commander of the 3d Brigade of the 2d Cavalry Division of the Russian Guards, organized a fifty-mile race between Skernevitz and Warsaw, in which 32 officers of the Uhlans and Hussars took part. The race was won by an officer of the Uhlans, who accomplished the distance in 5 hours and 39 minutes. General Strukoff intends repeating the race several times during October.

HAN Krupp delivered in Bucharest, on September 16, fifty-two guns of heavy calibre, in accordance with his contract with the Roumanian government.

TWO English soldiers were sentenced to penal servitude for drunkenness on duty. They pleaded absolute innocence, claiming they had drunk nothing but coffee, and that their condition was caused by some deleterious ingredient in their cups. Their colonel doubted their defence, but he thought it advisable to test the truth of the story, and he caused some coffee to be bought at the low restaurant indicated by the men, and to be tested by the doctors. The coffee was discovered to be laden with opium! The result will be that the men will be set free, and that some other soldiers sentenced under similar circumstances will be allowed to return to their duty.

A CURIOUS court martial has just been held at Toulon, and M. de la Blandiniere, a lieutenant in the marine artillery, has been condemned to six months’ imprisonment, and to be dis-

missed from the service for being absent without leave. The curious part of it is that the lieutenant was not present at the trial, for he has been dead for more than two months, having been drowned while on a boating excursion. He fell overboard and was carried out to sea, but the Minister of Marine having no absolute proof of M. de la Blandiniere’s death, was compelled to order a court martial, since, the body not having been found, the officer’s pay still went on, and his name remained on the list of promotions. It appears that a sentence of court martial, dismissing the lieutenant from the service, is the only manner which can prevent his heirs and executors from claiming the pay due to him from the date of his disappearance to the day of the recovery of his body.

VICE Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, K. T., has left Halifax in his flagship, the *Northampton*, and has proceeded to Souris, Princess Island, to the relief of Comdr. Herbert H. Grenfell, and the officers and crew of the *Phanix*, now a total wreck. The court martial to try Commander Grenfell, and the officers and crew of the *Phanix*, for the loss of their ship, will assemble at Halifax. The disaster occurred on the coast of Prince Edward’s Island, in thick and heavy weather, and was quite unavoidable. No lives have been lost. Every one on board was safely landed Sept. 14, and although some suffering was created at the time, all are now well. The officers and crew will most probably be ordered home. Commander Grenfell is spoken of by the *London Army and Navy Gazette* as “one of the smartest officers in the service.”

THE Duke of Teck has had, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette* letters from Egypt, some rude experiences of campaigning as an officer unattached to some special staff. At first he was left without servants, and had to groom his own horse. All accounts agree that his Serene Highness exhibited great alacrity to serve, and was burning for an opportunity of doing good work. “Of another officer of higher rank, who was seeking employment at the front,” it says “nothing, as the mention of his name might vitiate his insurance, if anything happened. Of his gallantry, hereditary and personal, there can be no doubt—though of his wisdom in putting himself in the way where he is not wanted, some proof might be required. Driving dromedaries in tandem does not tend to add to any reputation, except one for eccentricity.”

“A CERTAIN journal of position in the United States,” says the Alexandria correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, “had authorized a distinguished correspondent to find a representative to fill the post at Headquarters, which the paper had permission to occupy, and the gentleman in question offered the vacancy to Lord Charles Beresford, who jumped at it, and at once made formal demand for the necessary papers, in the novel capacity of ‘Special.’ A decided refusal came from Sir Garnet Wolsley, and thereupon Charlie Beresford addressed the Commander-in-Chief a letter, in which he argued, not without some glimmering of logic, that as the journal referred to had been authorized to have a correspondent at Headquarters, and as he, having been refused permission to accompany Headquarters as aide-de-camp to the Khedive, was now forbidden to act as correspondent, there must be some personal objection to him—as to the grounds for which he thought he was entitled to ask for information. To that, Sir Garnet made a very adroit reply, personally flattering in substance, maintaining his former decision.”

THE STATE TROOPS.

HINTS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SINCE the opening of the drill season in the early part of the month, in nearly all the New York regiments the armories are beginning to show signs of renewed activity. As usual, however, the majority of the companies are devoting their opening nights to meetings for the transaction of their internal affairs, and, therefore, very little in the strict military line has so far been accomplished. The few drills which have taken place were in the preliminary exercises in the school of the soldier, which, of course, do not afford sufficient material for detailed reports. It may be said, however, that everywhere except, perhaps, in the 7th regiment, the attendance was not what it could and should have been, and that in all cases the usual amount of rust was noticed, so that there can be no doubt that it was high time to begin the brightening process.

In glancing over the orders for the resumption of the drills as issued by the various regimental commanders, it appears that they are all worded in unusually vigorous terms in the direction of improvement, and it is gratifying to notice that all these officers seem to have arrived at a correct appreciation of the prevailing lack of proper attention to the preliminary instruction of recruits before sending them to the ranks of companies, of the importance of military courtesies, and respect to be shown by inferiors to superiors, as well as of increased care in the selection, examination and instruction of non-commissioned officers, and of the necessity of more thorough instruction of both officers and men in guard duty.

These are all defects to which the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has repeatedly called attention, and their existence was never more fully demonstrated than during the inspections of the different regiments last summer, and during the encampment at Peekskill. To remedy these evils, however, the mere issuing of an order by the colonel is not sufficient; only the hearty and energetic co-operation of the company commanders can produce the desired result, and that this is lacking in the majority of instances is too true. As a general thing the enlisted force, when properly handled, is eager and desirous to learn, as was fully demonstrated at the camp last summer, and it may be with safety asserted that the man in the ranks is generally better up in his duty than the average officer is in that pertaining to the sphere of the latter. That a great many of these have an idea that nothing beyond looking pretty in a uniform, with plenty of gold lace, is necessary to success, is an undoubted fact, and until the National Guard rids itself of this element and replaces it by another, with a correct appreciation of what is required, it will be difficult to raise the Guard out of the rut in which it has been travelling for so long a time.

While referring to this subject, we may say that the matter of the establishment of an officers’ school, which some time

ago appeared as one of the most prominent features of the reform programme of the authorities at Albany, seems to have dropped out of sight completely. This was, no doubt, the most reasonable and necessary of all the reform proposals, and it is deplorable if it should have been dropped. Without it the establishment of a corps of efficient National Guard officers, as a body, is out of the question, and as long as the present superficial system of examination of affairs is permitted to exist, so long will the National Guard be crowded with inefficient material.

A school established and run on the proper basis, where useful and substantial knowledge could be gained, would soon attract a sufficient number of young men desirous of its acquisition, who are just what the National Guard wants, and the inefficient element would, as a natural thing, fall behind in the race and drop out. More thorough and extended military knowledge amongst the National Guard officers is an absolute necessity, and an institution where it can be acquired cannot be established too soon.

Meanwhile much towards the elevation of the standard of National Guard officers could be accomplished in the Guard itself, if the colonels of some of the leading regiments (for instance the 7th, 23d, 13th, and 22d) would take the matter in hand. Something might be done in this way by providing frequent meetings of officers, where they could exchange their ideas on military subjects, and especially such as are beyond mere tactical evolutions. Such a course would undoubtedly tend to a more extended study of military subjects. Then there are other matters of a more practical nature in which many officers are deficient, as swordsmanship, riding and pistol shooting.

THE *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, to encourage the latter has offered prizes, to be competed for at Creedmoor in the regular matches, and its example should be followed by the regiments themselves, many of which have rifle galleries attached, and even those who do not possess this facility could easily improvise a pistol range in their main drill halls. Pistol practice is at present recognized as important in the Army, sergeants having lately been provided with this weapon, and the National Guard would do well to give it attention.

It will be seen that the guard can do much towards its own elevation, if its leading spirits will only unite and put their shoulders to the wheel to this effect.

THE INTERNATIONAL RETURN MATCH.

THE Committee on the International Return Match at Wimbledon, has been selected by Gen. E. L. Molinex, President of the National Rifle Association, with great care. It consists of Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, chairman; Secretary, G. J. Seabury; Colonel G. D. Scott, 8th regiment; Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A.; Colonel J. G. Story, Inspector of Rifle Practice. All these gentlemen have had experience in the question arising in international matches, and can devote time and attention to the duties they are called upon to discharge. Colonel John Bodine, the captain, is to be congratulated that he has a committee which will heartily co-operate with him in active preliminary preparations for the match.

Shelters are being erected at Creedmoor, with heating apparatus, so that practice at long ranges can be continued during the winter months. Experiments in rifles, ammunition, etc., are under way, and there is reasonable hope that a weapon equal to that of the British will be produced in due season, and that when the time for the contest arrives the American Team will be able to cope with their opponents in every respect. The committee selected may be regarded as consisting of the best material available. Every member is an energetic hard worker, and all thoroughly understand the business in hand, and under their experienced management the most favorable results possible may be expected.

CREEDMOOR.

THE Champion Marksmen’s Badge Match (200 and 500 yards), and the Qualification Match (100 and 300 yards), were fired at Creedmoor on Wednesday, October 11, with the following scores:

Champion Marksmen’s Badge Match.—H. T. Lockwood, 7th, 20, 20—40; A. N. Bayer, 23d, 18, 21—39; F. Stewart, 69th, 19, 20—39; James Moore, 14th, 20, 19—39; P. J. Leonard, 69th, 17, 21—38; C. C. Gillett, 7th, 20, 18—38; F. A. Wells, 23d, 16, 21—37; Col. Schormerhorn, I. R. P., 18, 19—37; W. A. Robinson, 23d, 15, 21—36; C. A. Burr, 7th, 17, 19—36; J. J. Horan, 19, 17—36; C. A. Jones, 9th, 19, 17—36; Sullivan, 23d, 21, 14—35; T. O’Leary, 69th, 19, 15—34; T. B. Veider, 7th, 15, 17—32; C. A. Jessup, 7th, 17, 15—32; J. Hoyt, 7th, 20, 12—32; W. Sprague, 7th, 16, 15—31; L. H. Thorne, 7th, 18, 13—31; C. H. Hoyt, 7th, 20, 11—31; E. S. White, 15, 15—30; B. J. McKinley, 7th, 16, 14—30; J. E. McCrystal, 69th, 14, 15—29; L. F. Munn, 7th, 16, 13—29; R. H. Lawrence, 7th, 17, 12—29; J. B. Coffin, 7th, 11, 17—28; W. Segin, 9th, 18, 10—27; J. H. Michael, 7th, 12, 15—27; B. Ambruster, 9th, 12, 15—27; F. G. Landon, 7th, 13, 14—27; W. J. Graham, 69th, 14, 13—27; W. F. Smith, 69th, 14, 13—27; A. F. Schormerhorn, 7th, 14, 13—27; A. A. Chassand, 23d, 14, 12—27; T. B. Cornell, 7th, 16, 11—27; A. J. Butler, 23d, 16, 11—27; G. Griffin, 9th, 16, 11—27; P. Farrelly, 69th, 18, 9—27; J. W. Cochran, 7th, 12, 14—26; W. M. Morgan, 7th, 18, 8—26; R. Barrow, 7th, 13, 12—25; C. Ross, 7th, 17, 8—25; J. T. Harper, 7th, 17, 8—25; W. Sutcliffe, 7th, 17, 8—25; C. C. Schoeneck, 13th, 17, 8—25; O. Moehle, 7th, 19, 6—25.

Qualification Match.—T. J. Dolan, 12th, 25, 25—50; W. J. Underwood, 7th, 24, 23—47; Capt. J. L. Price, 7th, 25, 21—46; Geo. Munson, 7th, 23, 23—46; J. Moore, 14th, 21, 23—44; H. T. Lockwood, 7th, 23, 21—44; C. A. Jones, 9th, 23, 20—43; J. S. Shepherd, 23d, 20, 23—42; H. B. Thompson, 7th, 20, 21—41; O. Moehle, 7th, 20, 21—41; W. Sutcliffe, 7th, 19, 20—39; C. A. Budd, 7th, 19, 19—38; L. H. Thorne, 7th, 21, 17—38; R. H. Lawrence, 7th, 20, 17—37; A. J. Butler, 23d, 20, 15—35; W. Robertson, 13th, 20, 15—35; B. J. McKinley, 7th, 17, 17—34; W. Segin, 9th, 21, 13—34; A. A. Chassand, 23d, 17, 16—33; P. F. Leonard, 69th, 19, 13—32; Geo. Merritt,

7th, 20, 19-32; A. A. Funk, 13th, 17, 14-31; F. G. Landon, 7th, 19, 21-31; E. C. Anderson, 7th, 22, 9-31; C. Roos, 7th, 15, 16-30; J. S. White, 7th, 16, 14-30; V. W. Voorhees, 7th, 21, 7-23; A. C. Jessup, 7th, 19, 9-23; W. H. Ankdel, 9th, 22, 4-26; G. C. French, 7th, 13, 12-25; W. Wall, 7th, 18, 7-25.

INDIANAPOLIS ARTILLERY COMPETITIONS AGAIN.

CAPT. Michael Fortier, of Battery C, L. F. A., of New Orleans, writes to us as follows:

Being one of the militia sore-heads who is not satisfied with the decision of the judges at the Indianapolis drill, I beg leave to refer to you the enclosed letters received from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and from West Point, in answer to my questions as follows: It, in a programme drill, for a gun detachment, after going through in detail with dismount piece, mount piece, dismount piece, dismount carriage, load and fire twice with blank cartridges—judges will note time required for this order—is the following command proper: "Dismount and mount piece and carriage—with blank cartridge commencing ring?" The General of the Army says no, and further says that I should have given all the commands in detail. West Point says I am right all through. In all previous competitive drills I had used the detailed, separate commands, as required by the General of the Army; but previous to leaving for Indianapolis I was specially instructed by several officers of the 3d Artillery, and by Lieut. B. H. Randolph, in particular, who was a few years ago Artillery Instructor at West Point, to change my mode of commanding and to substitute instead the command adopted at West Point, which I did. I find, however, to my great surprise, upon examination of my score, after the drill, that although the command as given was promptly and correctly executed by the detachment, yet I am not only scored one officer's mistake for giving a wrong command, but every man of the detachment is cut for obeying this wrong command, and we get fifty demerit marks on account of my adopting a way of commanding which the judges themselves admitted was used at West Point. I intend entering my detachment in competitive drills next spring, and would be greatly obliged to you if you could get this vexed question finally decided one way or the other. In the Indianapolis drill my detachment does not get a single cut, outside of those mentioned above, for which they are certainly not responsible.

Captain Fortier also encloses a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to General G. F. Beauregard, Adjutant-General of Louisiana, who had written to Army Headquarters for a decision in the matter, of which the following is an extract:

I have the honor to communicate for your information the following views of the General of the Army, to whom the subject was submitted:

"With reference to the service of the piece with reduced numbers: As the Tactics prescribe no commands for dropping out cannoneers, it becomes necessary to adopt some mode to indicate what is required. That adopted by Captain Fortier was concise, intelligible, and military, and he should not, therefore, have been cut on it."

"With reference to No. 9, of the programme for mechanical manoeuvres: The practice adopted by Captain Fortier was entirely wrong. The programme in this number contemplated a series of manoeuvres, each one of which should have been executed distinct and complete in itself and in the following order:

1. As prescribed in par. 209, L. A. T.
2. " " " " 213, " "
3. " " " " 215, " "
4. " " " " 211, " "
5. " " " " 143, " "

I am, General, etc.,
R. C. DREW, Adjutant-General."

An endorsement in regard to the matter from Captain M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, commanding Cadets at West Point, of which the following is a copy, is also inclosed:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1882.

Respectfully returned to Mr. Wm. W. Crane.
The common sense view was the right one. If the organization was a battery dismounted, the command should have been: Load, fire by battery, battery fire, and repeated. Commence firing, hardly proper, as pieces fire independently, if the drill was in the school of the soldier, dismounted. The common sense view correct all through.

Your obedient servant, M. P. MILLER,
Commandant Cadets.

The decision of the General of the Army must be regarded as final in this matter. It would be proper to state here that West Point is as much subject to the rulings of tactics as any other post in the Army, and that "unwritten customs" in vogue there carry with them no authority, particularly if they are in conflict with tactics.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—(Col. F. E. Unbekant).—G. O. 12, directs that Maj. P. Schlig, who was detailed as President of a Court-martial which convened June 19, 1882, having failed to make proper return of such court it is dissolved. All fines paid by delinquents in pursuance of sentence of such court, must be returned.

First Lieut. J. Paine, formerly of Battery A, 2d Division (disbanded), having kindly consented to act as such appointed instructor of non-com. officers and recruits.

Non-com. officers drills have been ordered on Mondays, Oct. 16 and 30, and on Mondays, Nov. 13 and 27, at 8 p. m.

Commission of 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Schmid, Co. H, is announced.

Discharged.—Capt. A. Marker, Adj. C. Missbach and Serg. F. Kneuper. Adj. Missbach having served a number of years in this command, both in the ranks as well as in the very responsible position of adjutant to the satisfaction of the commandant, leaves a very enviable record. The colonel regrets exceedingly that personal circumstances prevent the adjutant to serve any longer in the National Guard of our State.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—The resumption of company drills has been ordered, in fatigue uniform, on the evening of each week, already designated, commencing Monday, October 9th. The course of instruction will embrace the schools of the soldier and company, and, with the single exception communicated verbally at the meeting of the Board of Officers on the 2d inst., will be in strict conformity with the prescribed tactics.

The necessity of care in regard to details, either as to the manual of arms or the company movements, is pointed out, and instructors will be held to a strict accountability in this respect; regimental excellence can be attained only through the thoroughness of the instruction which each individual receives.

Guard mounting will be executed at least once each month by each company, under the Adjutant, who will notify company commanders of the date selected for such duty.

The attention of the command is invited to the following paragraphs from the Regulations, which the regimental commander desires shall be borne in mind and obeyed to the letter by every member of the regiment.

Sec. 264. "It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at all times and in all situations to pay the proper compliments to the officers of the Army and Navy, and to officers of other regiments, when in uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps."

Sec. 265. "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of an inferior to accost or to offer first the customary salutation and of the superior to return such complimentary notice."

At present, these regulations are virtually ignored by every national guard organization, mainly because of ignorance of their existence, and it would be especially gratifying if this command should, by rigid adherence to these provisions, make an exception to the rule, thus benefiting the service in general while rendering a far more important service to itself.

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whom were Col. Austen, of the 13th, Col. Abel Smith, the first commandant of the regiment, Capt. H. Baladon, the first commander of the company, and nearly all the officers of the 13th. The affair was a great success.

MASSACHUSETTS.—(Rifle Competitions).—G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., Oct. 7, directs as follows: The State rifle competition, consisting of a company team match, an officers' match, and a soldiers' match, will be held at the State camp ground, South Framingham, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; officers and soldiers appearing in fatigue dress.

Competitors will report immediately on arrival to the commanding officer, and any team reporting after 10:30 A. M., will be debarred from competition.

Prizes: Company team match, first prize, a trophy of armor, with inscription, in silver, and to each member of the team a special medal in shape of a gold canteen, suitably inscribed; second prize, a colored copy of DeNeuville's painting of the "Captured Dispatch Bearer," bronze frame and silver plate with inscription, and to each member of the team a medal same as to first prize team, but of silver; officers' match, gold medal; soldiers' match, gold medal.

A competition under the auspices of the Militia Rifle Association, will also take place at the camp ground at South Framingham on Oct. 27, with the following conditions: Open to company teams of 10 men each under command of an officer, and to all members of the Militia. Distance 200 yards. Position standing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Prize Drills at the Pittsburgh Exposition Grounds.—In the competition drills for the prizes offered to the "National Guard of Pennsylvania," on Monday, Oct. 2, only four companies put in an appearance, viz.: A, Capt. Huff; B, Capt. McClung, and G, Capt. Graham, of the 14th regt., and Co. C, 18th regt., Capt. McCombs. Co. B, 14th, was ruled out on account of lacking four men of the required number, viz.: 37 men and 3 officers. Co. A was ruled out because of having a substitute for 2d lieutenant, leaving the contest to the remaining two companies.

Co. C was awarded the first prize, viz.: \$500, and Co. G the second. The attendance on this day was very slim, it being "Grand Army Day" in Pittsburgh, which was celebrated by a big parade of all the old Vets in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia. On Wednesday, Oct. 4, the drills of the prizes in the "Open to All" came off. Four companies were entered, viz.: Indianapolis Light Infantry, of Indianapolis; Bond Guard Infantry, of Catonsville, Md.; Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Co. C, 18th regt., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Indianapolis company wrote they could not be present on account of sickness of several members. The Bond Infantry failed to put in an appearance, leaving the contest between Co. C, 18th Inf., and the Washington Infantry.

The contest was very close. Both companies did some very excellent work, and also made some serious mistakes through misapprehension of commands of their captains. The drills were by printed programmes placed in the hands of the captains as they reported to the judges. A noticeable fact is that Co. C had the advantage over the "Infantry" in preparation for the contest. They started in earlier, had more drills with full ranks (even on Sunday, and just previous to the contest drilled several whole nights), while the Infantry were late deciding to go into the drill and then had very irregular attendance at drills, caused by absence of members detained by sickness or business.

Co. C had secured an expert tactician, an ex officer, to train the company, which is a fact by many considered not very creditable to the officers. The conduct of some of the officers of the 18th and 14th Infantry in loitering around the judges stand while the Washington Infantry was drilling is somewhat unfavorably commented upon as discourteous to the Independent Co. The prizes in the open to all were awarded as follows, viz.: 1st prize, \$1,000, to Co. C, 18th Inf., 2d prize, \$500, to the Washington Infantry.

The judges were U. S. A. officers, viz.: Capt. Hall, from Buffalo, Capt. Reilly, Allegheny Arsenal, Capt. Mahan, Corps of Engineers.

CONNECTICUT.—The 2d Company, Gov. Foot Guard, held their annual target practice and fall parade with 60 men, under the command of Capt. E. J. Morse. The following is the score of the eight best, each man five shots, under Creedmoor rules, at 200 yards: 1st Lieut. A. M. Johnson, 19; Private J. Griffin, 18; Corp. C. Case, 19; Capt. E. J. Morse, 17; 2d Lieut. C. N. Mack, 17; Serg. J. J. Manly, 16; Pvt. Huntley, 16; Pvt. Nicholson, 15.

Following this came the annual shoot between Lieut. A. M. Johnson and Private Nicholson, the prize being refreshments for the inner man of members of the company:

Lieut. Johnson..... 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—40
Private Nicholson..... 4 3 5 3 4 4 4 2—37

The company team made the following scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. Morse.....	3 4 3 4 4 5—27.	2 2 3 3 4 2—20.	47
Corp. Potter.....	3 4 3 3 4 4—25.	2 2 4 3 5 2—23.	48
Serg. Bush.....	3 4 5 4 3 4—27.	4 2 5 4 0 2—19.	46
Lieut. Mark.....	2 3 4 4 3 4—24.	4 3 3 3 3 5—24.	48
Lieut. Johnson.....	4 3 4 3 4 4—26.	4 2 4 2 5 3—23.	49
Corp. Case.....	3 4 3 2 3 4—22.	2 3 4 4 5 4—28.	43
Pvt. Warner.....	5 4 4 0 3 2—21.	4 3 3 4 3 5—26.	47
Pvt. Nicholson.....	4 4 5 3 0 4—24.	3 4 3 4 2 3—24.	48

The first stone in the foundation of the new armory, in New Haven, was laid on Oct. 6.

VERMONT.—G. O. No. 1, Oct. 6, appoints Leroy M. Bingham, of Burlington, Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier General, and announces the following appointments upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Joseph H. Goulding, of Rutland, to be Colonel and Aide-de-camp; Urban A. Woodbury, of Burlington, to be Colonel and Aide-de-camp; William H. Gilmore, of West Fairlee, to be Colonel and Aide-de-camp; F. Fayette Fletcher, of St. Johnsbury, to be Colonel and Aide-de-camp.

RHODE ISLAND.—In G. O. No. 10, of Oct. 7, the commander-in-chief announces with profound regret the death of Brig.-Gen. John F. Tobey, late Judge Advocate General of Rhode Island, who died at his residence in Providence on Thursday, Oct. 5.

Gen. Tobey was born in Providence, entered the service of the State during the war of the rebellion as 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 10th Rhode Island Volunteers, was made adjutant May 26, 1862, and mustered out of service Sept. 1, 1862.

On the 3d of June, 1881, he was elected Judge Advocate General, which position he held at the time of his decease. Possessing many rare and genial qualities, Gen. Tobey was no less conspicuous for those traits which make a good soldier. Courteous, prompt, efficient, ever ready to perform any or all duties devolving upon him, his untimely death will be long and deeply deplored.

The officers of the staff of the commander-in-chief will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days when on duty.

RESEARCHES IN EXPLOSIVES.

SCHONBEIN's discovery of gun-cotton has led the way to many valuable researches on explosives generally, in which Mr. Abel has taken a leading part. Recent investigations by him in connection with Capt. Noble, upon the explosive action of gun-cotton, and gunpowder confined in a strong chamber, which have not yet been published, deserves particular attention. They show that while by the method of investigation pursued about twenty years ago by Karolye (of exploding gunpowder in very small charges in shells confined within a large shell partially exhausted of air), the composition of the gaseous products was found to be complicated and liable to variation, the chemical metamorphosis which gun-cotton sustains, when exploded under conditions such as obtain in its practical application, is simple and very uniform. Among other interesting points noticed in this direction was the fact that, as in the case of gunpowder, the proportion of carbonic acid increases, while that of carbonic oxide diminishes with the density of the charge. Messrs. Noble and Abel are also continuing their researches upon fired gunpowder, being at present occupied with an inquiry into the influence exerted upon the chemical metamorphosis and ballistic effects of fired gunpowder by variation in its composition, their attention being directed especially to the cause of the more or less considerable erosion of the interior surface of guns produced by the exploding charge—an effect which, notwithstanding the application of devices in the building up of the charge specially directed to the preservation of the gun's bore, has become so serious that, with the enormous charges now used in our heavy guns, the erosive action on the surface of the bore produced by a single round is distinctly perceptible. As there appeared to be *prima facie* reasons why the erosive action of powder upon the surface of the bore at the high temperatures developed should be at any rate in part due to its one component sulphur, Noble and Abel have made comparative experiments with powders of usual composition and with others in which the proportion of sulphur was considerably increased, the extent of erosive action of the products escaping from the explosion vessel under high tension being carefully determined. With small charges a particular powder containing no sulphur was found to exert very little erosive action as compared with ordinary cannon powder; but another powder, containing the maximum proportion of sulphur tried (15 per cent.), was found equal to it under these conditions, and exerted very decidedly less erosive action than it, when larger charges were reached. Other important contributions to our knowledge of the action of fired gunpowder in guns, as well as decided improvements in the gunpowder manufactured for the very heavy ordnance of the present day, may be expected to result from a continuance of these investigations. Professor Carl Himly, of Kiel, having been engaged upon investigations of a similar nature has lately proposed a gunpowder in which hydrocarbons precipitated from solution in naphtha take the place of the charcoal and sulphur or ordinary powder; this powder has among others the peculiar property of completely resisting the action of water, so that the old caution, "Keep your powder dry," may hereafter be unnecessary.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

If accounts are true, the work of making the Panama Canal is exacting heavy sacrifices of human lives. A correspondent, writing from Aspinwall, states that the dreadful filth in the streets of that town, the overcrowding, the heavy rains that are followed by the roasting rays of a tropical sun, have brought about the anticipated results—sickness and death. Apart from those dying at home in their beds, unfortunate strangers have died of want on the sidewalks of Aspinwall. All incoming steamers bring laborers from the South and Central American coast and Jamaica. Many of these unfortunates sleep out of doors on the wharves, are pov-

erty-stricken, and rapidly make food for Monkey Hill Cemetery. The Canal Company's hospital is not only full, but the chief medical officer, Dr. de Courval, has been down with fever, and so is his assistant, Dr. Meurisse, formerly of the French navy. Dr. Merinajac resigned and got away in time. Dr. Geary, another canal physician, has been in New York on three months' leave, convalescing from yellow fever. The pharmacians and male nurses have all been sick, and at one time the Sisters of Charity were actually running the whole establishment. In one branch of canal work there, the Economat (supplies), eight officers were reported at one time sick and absent from their work. The chief of that service left for Panama a few days ago badly frightened. He speaks of resigning his salary of \$500 a month and allowances, Aspinwall having lost its charm. In four days recently the Canal Company is reported to have lost nine officers from fever. Fifteen funerals took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in one week. The Panama Railroad Co., which takes the dead to Monkey Hill and sells coffins, had orders for nine in one day. New comers are panic-stricken. Some twenty canal officers left by an out-going steamer for France, all new arrivals. Their passages to and from this country are paid by the Canal Co. Officers on joining the service in Paris receive a month's pay as a present for outfit, and are paid full salary while travelling. In this way the company is disbursing immense sums of money.—*London Iron.*

QUICK'S BREECH-LOADING MECHANISM.

MR. GEORGE QUICK, Chief Engineer, R. N., has proposed a breech-loading mechanism, which is to be tried by the U. S. Ordnance Committee shortly. It is hoped. It consists of a wedge entering the breech like Krupp's, but sliding on grooves, and moved, not by the direct action of a screw, but by a lever and ring, with a counter lever moving in a slot. Until the wedge is home, the lever, which is worked like the lever and tappet ring of the old Armstrong system, forces the wedge along, the counter lever stud-pin working in the slot, being the fulcrum, the moving wedge the resistance, and the handle the point of application of the power, with a lever of two to one. When the wedge is home the same continued movement of the lever handle, whose counter lever is now clear of the slot, forces a gas check home.

Mr. Quick claims the following advantages: Simplicity, facility and safety in working. The French system, he pleads, needs three motions to open it for loading, and three to close the gun ready for firing. In the Krupp's he observes two are necessary for opening and two for closing, while he only asks for one in each of these operations. In the French system the breech screw is exposed and swings round on a hinged bearer; in Mr. Quick's system there is nothing of this kind, and the screw threads are protected throughout. He pleads that on service such speed, simplicity and safety will greatly increase the power of each gun, and that great durability and strength are obtained in his system. Like Vavasseur, he does not throw the longitudinal strain on the inside tube of the gun. The system is ingenious, and speed and protection of parts appear to be attained in the model. It is clearly necessary, however, to try on full-sized ordnance whether a lever with a power of two to one is capable of moving the breech as easily as desired, especially when it is fixed in prolongation of it, so as to work it when moving in and out from one side altogether. This may be shortly tried by the Americans, and we may then have much better data on which to speak than at present.—*London Engineer.*

The Khedive has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Medjidieh on Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Adye. He will decorate the colonel and other officers of each British regiment that aided in the suppression of the rebellion.

DURING an encampment of the Austrian Pioneer battalions on the banks of the Danube the latter part of August, they constructed over the river a pontoon bridge, 1,200 feet in length, in 2½ hours, at the end of which time it was ready for traffic. The centre movable section was withdrawn in three minutes, to allow of the passage of a vessel, and replaced in position in five minutes. The total removal of the whole bridge occupied 1 hour 22 minutes. On the following day a similar bridge was completed in 2 hours.

The present organization of the Turkish army, established in May, 1880, is based upon the German military system, the army being divided into four portions—the active army, the 1st and 2d army reserves and the territorial army. Twenty years is the period of service, from 20 to 40 years of age; but in the Navy the service is only for 12 years, from 20 to 32 years of age. Army service is divided thus: Three years in the active army (at the end of the first of which the Minister of War may dispense with the service of as many men as he thinks fit for the remaining two years), four years in the 1st reserve, seven years in the 2d reserve, and six years in the territorial army. The navy have four years' active service, two years in the 1st reserve and six years in the territorial reserve. Theoretically, all Turks, without distinction of religion, are liable to service, but as a matter of fact, Christians can purchase exemption from army service by paying £L50 (about \$235.) Those, however, who are drawn for naval duty have to serve.

Messrs. Rothschild have presented to the British army in Egypt, through Mr. Rowell, the Commissioner of State Domains, twelve tons of tobacco and 5,000 pipes, which the Khedive has allowed to be entered duty free. *Broad Arrow* ungratefully suggests that, in view of their interest in the Egyptian debt, they might "gracefully" set aside a portion of the spoil of the Egyptians towards endowing an institution for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors engaged in the campaign. They could well afford a million for such a purpose, or what would be more "real" and satisfactory, they might pay to each survivor or next of kin an annuity of, say £100 a year.

The "thirty thousand horsemen" reported to be on their way from Tripoli to reinforce Arabi would, it appears, have had to traverse a distance of 800 miles, one-half of it a waterless desert of burning sand.

The cost of a telegraph line depends far more upon the difficulty of laying than on the cost of the wire. In Brussels there are several instances where telephone wires are left unsupported for distances of 300 or 400 metres. These spans would be impossible with galvanized iron, or even steel wire, but are perfectly practical with phosphor bronze. The diameter usually employed is about 16 b.w.g., which affords a resistance of 38 to 44 tons per square inch. Phosphor bronze possesses this great advantage over copper, that it becomes very hard on being drawn into wire. With a slight reduction of sectional area in wire-drawing it becomes half-hard, and takes an elasticity which prevents all danger of elongation on tension, while it can be easily rolled up and unrolled. The experiments made at the Berlin Industrial Academy have proved that phosphor bronze is capable of standing reiterated strains better than any other metal or alloy.

The *Gazette Piemontese* reports Aug. 26 that the trials of the *Dandolo's* guns have succeeded splendidly. The revolving gear of the turrets acts perfectly, each completing an entire revolution in about forty seconds. Some rounds were fired with charges of 152½ lbs., others with 435 lbs., and finally her cannon were discharged simultaneously, with a charge of 507 lbs. each. The recoil was inconsiderable, considering the size of the guns, and the rolling of the ship was quite bearable. The *Dandolo* was in harbor for the final preparations at the date of writing, and was to sail on Sept. 10.

GEN. WOLSELEY will probably arrive in London on Oct. 28.

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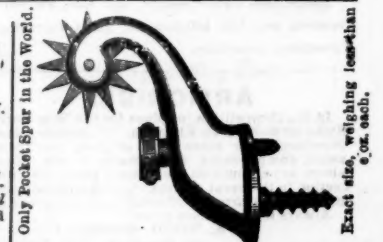
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Mention this paper.

Poon Baker Paahs has to thank his Egyptian appointment for a reopening of the scandal of some years ago, by which he forfeited his position in the British army and society.

The Japan Daily Herald has a small opinion of the Koreans as compared with the Japanese. Had Japan, it says, "merely to cope with Korea alone, her victory would be easy. History has recorded that under Taico Sama, now nearly three centuries ago, Korean resistance had perforce to succumb to the redoubtable valor of his troops, and the superiority of Japanese battalions properly drilled and armed with the newest inventions for martial strife, is even more conspicuously absolute, now than it was then. It is ludicrous to think of Korean soldiers coming into the field with spears, bows, and slings for casting stones, to oppose trained troops armed with the best rifles, accompanied by long range Artillery. The possession of steamers will enable the Japanese to transport whatever troops and stores they require to any Korean Port they might select as a base for their operations. They have an excellent knowledge of the topography of the country, as witness the very fine map prepared some years since in the War Office, in view of possible eventualities. No resistance worthy of the name, could by any possibility prevent the subjugation of the Peninsula from end to end, for, in addition to the advantages enumerated, Japanese valor is eminently conspicuous when measured against the cowardly spirit generally attributed to the Koreans. Under these circumstances, a Korean campaign would be little more for the Japanese than a military promenade."

BIRTHS.

NICHOLS.—At Fort Union, New Mexico, October 4, to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d U. S. Infantry, a son.

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MARRIED.

BADGER—CHAMPLIN.—At St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., October 4, 1882, the Rev. E. S. Thomas officiating, CHARLES J. BADGER, U. S. N., son of Commodore O. C. Badger, U. S. N., to Miss S. JENNIE CHAMPLIN, daughter of the late S. R. Champlin and granddaughter of the late Commodore Stephen Champlin, U. S. N., and the late Dr. Charles W. Boring.

CLARK—RICKER.—At the house of the bride, Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 11, by the Rev. Charles P. H. Nasou, Lieut. WALLIS O. CLARK, 12th U. S. Infantry, of the class of '77, to Miss CARRIE V. RICKER, all of Chelsea. No cards.

CURRY—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Benjamin Salter, Paterson, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. David Magie, MONTGOMERY S. CURRY to LOUISE F. TAYLOR, eldest daughter of the late Gen. B. S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., both of California.

DE RUIZ—HOOTON.—At San Francisco, September 19, Assistant Engineer ALBERTO DE RUIZ, U. S. Navy, to Miss BESSIE HOOTON, of Vallejo.

HARDIE—ROOD.—At Philadelphia, October 3, Lieutenant FRANCIS H. HARDIE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss JENNIE ROOD.

DIED.

HAXTON.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 12, at the residence of her son, Capt. Milton Haxton, U. S. N., SOPHIA M., widow of the late W. M. Haxton, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral and interment at Waterbury, Conn.

HOFF.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at Newport, R. I., LOUISE BAINBRIDGE, widow of the late Rear Admiral Hoff and youngest daughter of the late Commodore Bainbridge, U. S. Navy. Interment at Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 14.

JACQUET.—At the Sturtevant House, New York City, October 6, Major GEORGE P. JACQUET, Surgeon U. S. Army.

STEVENSON.—At Detroit, Mich., October 9, Captain JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

WENIE.—At Fort Brown, Tex., Oct. 12, of yellow fever, 1st Lieutenant THOMAS M. WENIE, 19th U. S. Infantry.

MULLAN.—Departed this life, October 1, in Baltimore, Md., Dr. JAMES A. MULLAN, aged 45 years, brother of Commander H. E. and Lt. Commander D. W. Mullan, U. S. Navy. The deceased was the second son of the late John and Mrs. Mary Mullan. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, where

the Rev. Hector Humphreys was at the head of the faculty of that venerable institution. After leaving College, of which he was one of the brightest pupils, he began the study of medicine and after graduating received the appointment of Surgeon in the United States Army and was stationed on the Pacific Coast for a number of years. The profession which he had been led to adopt proved uncongenial to his taste, and his mind seemed more inclined to literary pursuits. While in California he became attached to one of the leading journals of that State, and was identified with it for a long time. While yet a student at College he contributed many articles to the press which showed him to be a writer of no ordinary ability. He was correspondent for one or more of our leading journals, for which his talents eminently fitted him. He was a profound thinker, a close reasoner, and a clear and vigorous writer. Dr. Mullan, as a college student, was popular with his fellows. Although maintaining a reserved manner he had many warm friends. In his friendships he was sincere and faithful. He was a man of fine intellect and keen perception. But, also, though richly endowed with mental gifts, he was deprived of that greatest of all blessings—health of body—without which no other pleasures can be enjoyed. For a long time he had been afflicted with a painful malady, which defied every method of treatment, and from which he could obtain no relief. As the disorders of the body act upon the mind, so, too, in his case, by long suffering he became despondent and seemed disposed to prefer exclusiveness and to avoid all society, even of those with whom he had been intimate. Gradually becoming worse, he placed himself under the kind care of the devoted Sisters of St. Joseph's, who soothed and comforted him in his last moments. Having been baptized and reared a Catholic, and fully believing in the tenets of that church, he received the ministrations of a priest from St. James' Church, who gave him the last rites of the Catholic religion, and fully prepared his soul for the infinite Kingdom of God. *Requiescat in pace.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2, 1882.

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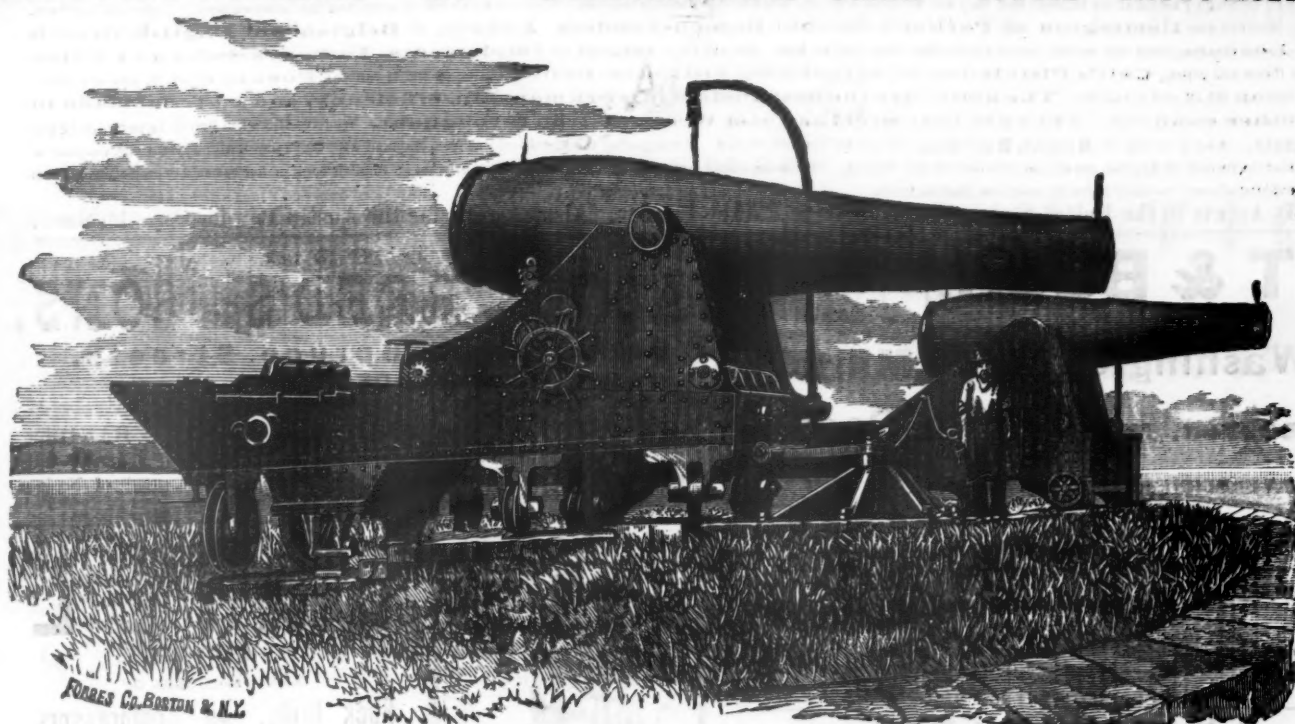
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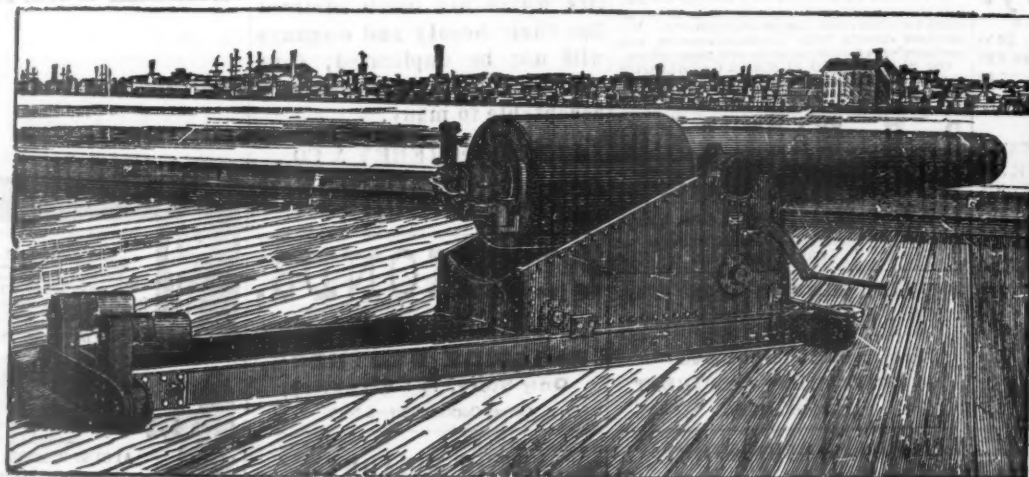
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